

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2067.

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## A START IS MADE

Ground Broken for the New Tran-  
sit System.

Miss Helen Wilder to Mr. H. J. Craft. The story tells in detail of the secret marriage and the young lady'shoneymoon. The central picture is a likeness of Mrs. Craft, sitting in a big arm chair at a "vine covered cottage" in Niles.

Mr. H. J. Craft left by the steamer yesterday.

Sugar Stocks Abroad.

San Francisco, June 26.—Hana Plantation—\$17.75 sales.  
H. C. Plantation—\$100 sales.  
Hutchinson Plantation—\$22 sales.  
Paauhi Plantation—\$3.75 sales.  
Oneomea Plantation—\$10.25 sold.  
\$40.50 asked.

CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

MANILA, June 26.—The United States transport Sherman has sailed for the Island of Negros with the Sixth Infantry, which relieves the California regiment.

## SUICIDE.

Mrs. H. N. Almy Ends Her Own Life.

Edith Almy, wife of Harry N. Almy, the Washington light man, committed suicide at the Almy house, in Young street, near Keeaumoku, between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. She was a woman of 25 years of age, a prepossessing blonde, a native of California and had been in Honolulu not a month yet, having arrived by the sailing vessel S. G. Wilder on the 11th of June. So far as is known no note was left by Mrs. Almy and the statement of her husband is that she at no time uttered a sentence that would in any way intimate that she intended to take her own life. The couple had been married more than a year. They had been happy in San Francisco and seemed agreeable to each other and to be well mated since here. They were together a great deal. Mrs. Almy being often at the place of business of her husband in the Masonic Temple and frequently with him on the streets.

Mr. Almy says that he was at home quite early last evening with Mrs. Almy. They had met at the Davy photograph gallery down town and had ridden to their place in a public cab. They made a couple of mixed drinks in a shaker; that Mrs. Almy had made some for Harry. They had never bought Mr. Almy took to the back door on the lanai for a few minutes and his wife was sitting in the dining room. He was not feeling well and mentioned it and received her sympathy. It was Mr. Almy who proposed a drive and they ordered the same cab that had been in their service early in the evening. This was between 9 and 10 at night. They drove about for a considerable time, confining their trip to the main streets just outside the business portion. Mr. Almy suggested that they might go to Waikiki, but the lady objected. He finally proposed that they go to a certain house on Punchbowl street above Beretania and end their travel in the electric cars. This will be the short and the scenic route to the Waikiki district.

There were no ceremonies over the initiation of the important work. The beginning of what means so much to Honolulu was made quietly and modestly and in a business-like way. There has been a minimum of fuss and feathers about the Rapid Transit Company's affairs, so far. In time there will very properly be some ceremony. This is the only town between San Francisco and Anchorage that is to have an electric railway for some time. Such a line means suburban development, and all hope it means amendment or disappearance of the outfit of the operating company.

The Rapid Transit Company people have rather felt their way. Manager Ballentyne, James B. Castle, L. A. Thurston and others prominently identified with the undertaking, spent time and money abroad investigating. Experts were employed and careful investigations made. The result is that electric power will be used. The construction and equipment will be the very best in every particular. Orders have been placed for rails, etc., and shipment is soon to be made. Money was saved by buying the rails before the recent advance in iron commodities. It is likely that the main power plant site has been fixed upon, but its location is for a time a profound secret.

The Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company is capitalized for only \$200,000, and the shares are of the value of \$100 each. Ten per cent has been paid in, and there is now out a call for the payment of a second ten per cent.

F. J. Amweg, chief engineer for the company, left by the steamer Araoangi yesterday for the mainland and will make extensive purchases of machinery for the new plant.

Helen Wilder Craft.

The Call of Sunday, June 25th, contains a full first page illustrated story concerning the recent marriage of Estimates and Work Erected Is or Shipped Design Furnished To All Parts of The Pacific Coast.

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Manufacturer of All Kinds of  
GRANITE AND MARBLE MONU-  
MENTS, HEADSTONES,  
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274 Brannan St. .... San Francisco  
Correspondence solicited.

E. O. White, L. F. Preotti, Wm.  
Lova, A. Peyster, L. Marks, F. L.  
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2046

## 60,000 MEN IN ALL

Otis to Have That Many by the End of September.

## PLANS FOR FALL WORK

No Fighting Recently—Artillery Does Some Business—Anderson's Report Suppressed.

## MEN FOR OTIS.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The President today, after a conference with Secretary Alger, sanctioned the work done by the War Department in the preparation for enlistment of a full provisional army of 25,000 men. Reports of recruiting officers bring confidence that the army can easily be recruited to the full strength of 100,000, and no general call, or apportionment of troops between States will be issued.

By the close of September it is expected to have not less than 60,000 men in Luzon. At the close of the rainy season an aggressive campaign will be waged. The talk now is of making Otis Military Governor and Lawton commander of forces in the field. No distinction will be made between new recruits and those now in service. Under the act authorizing a temporary increase of the army the full force of 100,000 are to be considered regular troops.

## ARTILLERY AT WORK.

MANILA, June 28, 7 a. m.—Yesterday four guns of Hobbs' battery and other artillery bombarded the Filipino blockhouses and trenches about two miles north of San Fernando. The blockhouse, which had been used by Filipino sharpshooters to annoy the American outposts, was destroyed. The enemy made no resistance.

## ANDERSON'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A special from Washington says: The report of Gen. T. M. Anderson, which army now declare severely criticizes Gen. Otis' conduct of the campaign in the Philippines, will not be made public by the War Department. It is in possession of Adjutant General Corbin, who declares that it is of no public interest. These are the same tactics as those pursued with Col. Roosevelt's report upon the Santiago campaign.

Anderson was in command of the first division of the Eighth Army corps under Gen. Otis, but was recalled, and is now in command of the Department of Lakes at Chicago. His brother officers say that he is a man given to frank and vigorous declarations of his opinions, and they believe that in his report he sets forth Otis' error in supposing that all the insurgents were north of Manila, and that once they were whipped the rebellion would be over.

Anderson, it is said, insisted that the province of Cavite was full of Aguinaldo's men, and that they should not be neglected. The battle to the south of Manila proved the wisdom of his proposition, and his report has been suppressed.

The current issue of the Army and Navy Journal says: "Where is Gen. Anderson's report? It would appear from what we can learn that Gen. Anderson did not agree with Gen. Otis as to the proper conduct of operations, and as he is accustomed to expressing his opinions frankly he has no doubt said so. Still it would seem to be better to make the report public."

## OTIS REASSURES.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Gen. Otis, in a reply to a cable from the War Department asking for information regarding the situation and conditions in the Philippines, today cabled as follows:

"MANILA, June 26.—Adjutant General Washington: Rainy season little inland campaigning possible in Luzon. We occupy a large portion of Tagalog country, our lines stretching from Imus, on the south, to San Fernando, on the north, nearly sixty miles, and to the eastward into Laguna province. The insurgent armies have suffered great losses, and are scattered, the only large force being about 4000, in Tarlac province and Northern Pampanga. There are scattered forces in bands of fifty to 500 in other portions of Luzon. In Cavite and Batangas provinces they could assemble possibly 2000, though demoralized from recent defeat. The mass of the people are terrorized by the insurgent soldiers and as he is accustomed to expressing his opinions frankly he has no doubt said so. Still it would seem to be better to make the report public."

## THE GREAT YACHT RACE.

NEW YORK, June 27.—S. Nicholson Kane, chairman of the regatta committee of the New York Yacht Club, announced today that the date of the Columbia-Defender race would be July 1st.

## CUP DEFENDER.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 26.—After a conference among the owners of the new cup defender Columbia, Col. Oliver Iselin, the managing owner, notified the Herreshoff Company this afternoon that the yacht would be accepted with these names:

E. O. White, L. F. Preotti, Wm.  
Lova, A. Peyster, L. Marks, F. L.  
Dorch.

## CUP CHALLENGER.

LONDON, June 26.—The Shamrock, the yacht which many expect to bring the America's cup back to England, was launched this afternoon from Yarrow's yard at Blackwall. The launch was a most successful one. The only incident which marred the event was the denting of the forward port bow by an officious tug, which, after the challenger was resting in the water, clumsily ran too near in an attempt to cast a line for towing purposes.

## OPIUM CASE.

Some of the Drug Captured—An Arrest.

James Hay Wodehouse appeared at the Police Station last evening at 5:30 o'clock and told Marshal Brown that he (Wodehouse) had heard there was a warrant out for his arrest and that he had come to give himself up. After being closeted with Marshal Brown for some time "Hay" was released on his own recognizance, to appear this morning.

Wednesday afternoon the Hollister Drug Co. bought what was supposed to be a tin of oil from the Hawaiian Hardware Co. The can was opened. The "oil" of one can turned out to be opium. Deputy Marshal Chillingworth was started on the case. By midnight he had seized twenty-five pounds of the drug. The search was continued, and yesterday just before noon another twenty-five pounds was seized.

The facts as they were presented before the police seemed to implicate Hay Wodehouse in the deal.

At the Transvaal's enormous secret service fund has procured it friends and advocates in every country. The way the British subject there is treated it not only a menace to them all but interferes with our prestige among the natives, who now regard the Boers and not the British as the paramount power.

"Besides the breaches of the London convention the Transvaal is flagrantly violating the equality that convention was intended to secure. Its misgovernment is a festering sore, poisoning the whole atmosphere of South Africa. The Dutch in Cape Colony and Natal would be in the happiest condition, but so long as the disease of hatred and suspicion prevails in the Transvaal it is impossible to live in tranquility."

"Four times since independence was granted we have been on the verge of war with the Transvaal. It is erroneous to say the British Government wants war, but it is equally erroneous to say the Government will draw back, now that it has put its hand to the plow."

"We hope the efforts that are now being made will lead to an amicable arrangement, for Great Britain only desires justice, but when patience can hardly be distinguished from weakness and when moral pressure becomes a farce that cannot be continued without loss of self-respect. I trust that time may never come in this instance, but if it does Britons will insist upon the means to find a result essential to the peace of South Africa."

"It is my belief," said he, in closing, "that the country will show itself not unworthy of its glorious history and traditions."

The speech was warmly applauded.

The Pope has sent a long cable urging President Krueger to avoid war.

It is reported that the Boers are importing munitions of war from the United States.

One London paper says "the Clan-na-Gael in the United States is plotting to aid the Boers."

**OFF WITH the Village.**

John H. Wilson left by the steamer

Aorangi yesterday for Vancouver with

**Y.M.C.A. AT FRONT**

**Two Men Who Were Here Report From Manila.**

**PERFORM PRACTICAL SERVICE**

**Follow Up the Lines With Reading Matter and Writing Material—In Camp and Hospital.**

Secretary Coleman of the Y. M. C. A. has received the following interesting report from the Association workers stationed in Manila:

Dear Friends—Our last letter left the troops holding a line of intrenchments around the city, some fifteen miles in length. This position was maintained until March 25th, when a general advance along the north was begun and has continued with short intervals of rest up to the present time, the troops having advanced as far as San Fernando, forty-five miles north of Manila and fifteen miles beyond Malolos, the former insurgent capital.

The Manila and Dagupan Railway, which traverses the region of the severest of the conflict, has been made the base of supplies, the trains following the course of our advancing troops as fast as the Engineering Corps can repair the section of track torn up by the retreating Filipinos. By the time the advance had been made as far as Malolos some 4000 men had been scattered by companies along the railway to protect the base of supplies. One regiment is stationed at the water works and nearer the city, for its protection, the line of intrenchments vacated March 25th, are held by some of the newly arrived regiments of Regulars. This in a few words defines the location of the troops.

Since the last report our main work has been the continuance of the distribution of stationery and literature. The field is large, extending from Pasai, five miles south, to as far as the Bagbag river, 35 miles north, but as far as possible the troops were reached, especial attention being given to the incomplete regiments which have no chaplain to do such work for them.

To enable us to more readily reach the men we were kindly issued general passes by Gen. Otis, which also permit us to use the railway, there being two trips daily between Manila and the present terminus at the Bagbag river.

Some of our trips occupy several days; for instance, when Malolos was taken and the advance halted for several days a good supply was taken up on the train and temporarily stored at the Commissary Depot. Three days were spent visiting the different regiments and disposing of the supplies. On such occasions a blanket and ration outfit are carried, when one is always welcome to the company mess and to occupy the shelter tent of some man who happens to be on outpost duty. For such trips as to the water works, Calocao or Pasai the supplies are usually taken in one of the two-wheeled carts or caramatas, and the distribution along the lines done on foot.

Various supplies were sent to the men at Negros, Cebu, Illoilo, Corregidor, and an effort made to supply those at the First Division Hospital. During March and April the following were distributed:

Envelopes, 20,500, writing paper, 52,000 sheets, New Testaments, 350, papers, 2300 Colportage books, 1050 magazines 830

The services at the Filipino theater on Sunday mornings at which we have been assisting with our organ and hymn books, etc. still continue. The attendance at the service at the First Division Hospital has been increasing an average of between 75 and 100 of the convalescents gathering every evening of the afternoon. The influence of the church extends far beyond the bounds of the many of those confined to the wards can hear the singing and are evidently in the familiar tunes of their parents.

The prospects for the future are encouraging. Regiments are constantly arriving so that the volunteers be sent home is the least they deserve there would still be a large army gathered here. In the rainy season, which is now at hand, many of the troops will no doubt be located in the city even should peace be declared. In such a case steps will be taken to secure a suitable building to be used much as the large tent was with reading and corresponding room for offices, etc.

We are pleased to report the arrival of Rev. Dr. P. Rodgers for ten years a missioner in Brazil who has come to engage in mission work representing the Board of Foreign Missions. We ask for the continued interest and prayers of those in the Homeland for this work in Manila. Increased supplies of good current reading matter

would be appreciated. Let it be remembered that most of the Regulars, many of them recruits, are young men, the average age being 23 years, and that the work of the Army Young Men's Christian Association appeals to them.

We are, yours respectfully,  
F. A. JACKSON,  
CHAS. A. GLINZ,  
Secretaries.

**Quietly Wedded**  
(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Ida B. Sturgeon and Henry Waterhouse were quietly married at Kamehameha Girls' School yesterday afternoon. The only spectators were relatives and the teachers in the seminary. The bride is a lady greatly admired for her lovely character. She has been a teacher in the school for several years. Henry Waterhouse is one of the best-known men in these Islands, and is liked everywhere by everybody. Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse, after the marriage ceremony, drove to their home at Pearl Lochs Peninsula. In a short time they will go abroad.

**EDWARD DOWSETT.**

**Death of a Native Son Much in the Esteem of All.**  
(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Edward Dowsett died at the family residence, Palama, at 8:20 o'clock last evening. The immediate cause of death was fever, with which he had been prostrated for the last several days.

Edward Dowsett was 35 years of age at the time of his death, having been born in Honolulu March 31st, 1864. His father, James I. Dowsett, died on June 14th of last year.

"Ned" Dowsett, as he has always been known to his friends, was one of Hawaii's favorite sons. Ever cordial, courteous and gentlemanly, he was liked by all who knew him. Since his father's death up to a short time ago he has spent his time in looking after the affairs of the estate. He had received his early education here and completed it abroad. About three months ago he was taken ill and was compelled to give up the business affairs which he was conducting. He was a member of the Pacific club, where he was always most popular on account of his genial, sunny disposition.

At the time of his death he was surrounded by members of the family, of which three brothers and seven sisters survive him. Dr. Humphris was the physician. The funeral will probably be held tomorrow.

**Amarino Wins.**

The match race for \$500 a side between Amarino and Antidote was run yesterday and won by the former in easy fashion in 1:47%. There were very few spectators and no money changed hands excepting the purse. Amarino was the general public favorite.

**Land Exchange**

The Cabinet yesterday approved the proposition of the Catholic Mission to furnish enough land between Fort street and Garden Lane for the widening of Beretania street, in exchange for a piece of property on Punchbowl.

**WHERE MEDICAL**

**ADVICE IS FREE**

According to official statistics just issued, France with a population of 38,500,000, has nearly 1,500,000 of indigent persons, of whom 375,000 are inscribed as sick.

The country physicians are paid to attend them and the total thus disbursed in 1895 the first year the scheme was practically in operation, amounted to 1771,472 francs. Each one of the 12,000 practitioners received, on an average about 150 francs.

The average to each physician is thirty patients with three or four visits to each at about thirty cents (a franc and a half) for each visit.

The total expense includes hospital service, transportation, instruments, and medicines, and amounted to 4,698,680 francs. This expense was shared by the community, the department and the state. The first article of the law states in effect:

"Every sick French person without resources receives free of charge from the community, the department or the medical care at home or in a hospital. Such foreigners without resources are also included if the Government has entered into a treaty of mutual assistance with the nation to which they belong."

**TRIP TO MARKHAM**

CHICAGO July 18.—Rev. William E. Danforth spoke at the Washington Park Congress Hall Church tonight on Markham's poem "The Man With the Hoe." He said "whether the author of the poem is right or wrong, he is right in his desire to spread the spirit of labor over the world."

"It is not only right but it is good to spread the spirit of labor over the world."

"We are just fed on satin, lace, and fine starches have got to get in touch with the soil and spirit of our world for years."

**GOLD COMING IN**

**Yellow Metal Continues to Arrive From North**

**Successful Men Return From the Klondike.**  
Purser Reports on the Sums Gained.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 23.—The second big lot of returning Klondike miners since navigation opened reached here this afternoon on the steamer Humboldt. There were 275 of them, and a few of them brought considerable gold dust. Others were reported to have drafts for large amounts, while others came home without riches. No accurate estimate of the amount of gold dust can be made, for the reason that the figures given by the different passengers vary widely, ranging all the way from \$250,000 to \$500,000. Still more diverging are the conjectures as to the amount of drafts. Including drafts and dust, the estimates range from \$500,000 to \$1,250,000.

Purser Carroll claims that he had in his custody \$280,000 in dust, and estimates that there was about \$300,000 more in the different staterooms not turned over to him. At 4 o'clock this afternoon \$150,000 worth of dust had been deposited in the United States Assay Office. A \$50,000 lot was billed at an express office for shipment to Philadelphia.

The two largest dustholders are H. Wolstea and Daniel Saunders, of England, who have between them in checks and drafts \$600,000. This amount represents claims they sold in the spring.

**The Men Who Worked**

Said a prominent man of the Fourth of July committee yesterday "Sufficient credit has not been given the even half dozen men who worked so hard to carry on the ball that was such a complete success. These gentlemen were Dr. M. E. Grossman, Porter Boyd, George Paris, Joseph A. Gilman, Fred C. Smith and W. H. Hoogs. They not only acted in the evening, but were on duty in the daytime doing some real, genuine, heavy work. They are the men who should be complimented. This refers to the general arrangements and conduct of the ball alone. When there is mention of the decorations, we all take off our hats to George King. He is the prince at that business."

**Sailor Boy Artist.**

There is on exhibition at the Seaman's Club a portrait of Bismarck. It is quite well done in colors, and is the work of a boy sailor aboard the German ship Wega, which is to be in port for some time. Some people in the city have been attracted by the evidence of genius in the boy, and think that some means should be provided for his training. The picture will remain as a permanent ornament to the Seaman's Club, along with the prints of McKinley, Dewey, Schley and other heroes of the day.

**INVINCIBLE GERMANY**

Emperor Says State Is in a Condition of Assured Peace

BRIENSBUTTEL, Prussia, June 18.—Emperor William distributed the prizes at the Elbe regatta today and afterward dined on board the Fuerst Bismarck with the owners of the competing yachts. In replying to a toast to his health, His Majesty referred to the advance in yachting, pointing out that it was a sport Germans could cultivate because "Germany was able to live in a state of assured peace."

Capt. Adolph Fritsch will not go any further in his journey in his small boat around the world. The reason is that the company which he is advertising has failed to keep its agreement in regard to remittances. He intends to sell his boat as soon as possible and take the next steamer back.

**ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS.**

Emperor Says State Is in a Condition of Assured Peace

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**RECOMMENDED FOR CHOLERA MORBES.**

During the hot weather last summer I had a severe attack of cholera morbus necessitating my leaving my business. Said Mr. C. A. Hale of Hale Bros. Fincastle, Ohio: "After taking two or three doses of Chamberlain's Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I was completely relieved and in a few hours was able to resume my work in the store. I sincerely recommend it to any one afflicted with stomach or bowel trouble." For sale Dr. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

**EX-BARK W. H. DIMOND**

I received a fine shipment of

**Carriage Horses,**  
**Buggy Horses,**  
**Hack Horses.**

For Sale at Reasonable Prices.

**SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.**

**Fort St. Above Club Stables**

**Strong & Garfield**  
**SERVICEABLE**  
**TYLISH**  
**HOES.**

A COMPLETE LINE  
OF THE ABOVE IN

**Black and Tan and Patent Leather**

Gentlemen, look to your welfare and EXAMINE our stock.

**THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.**  
Sign of The Big Shoe.

**Honolulu Tobacco Co., Ltd.**

IMPORTERS OF

**HAVANA CIGARS**

SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

**Fine Grades of Smoking Tobacco.**

Corner Fort and Merchant Sts., Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President.  
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HACKFIELD, Vice President.  
T. MAY, Auditor.

**Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.**

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

**Artificial**  
**Fertilizers.**

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

**PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,**

**NITRATE OF BODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,**

**SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.**

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should be advised that the article is not a patent medicine and that it is not a nostrum.

It is a simple remedy for all impure blood.

It removes the cause from the blood and bone.

It is the most effective agent to cleanse the blood from all impure matter.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the blood and bone.

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**DOING AT OLA**

**Clearing Land and Arranging for Steam Plows.**

**OPINION OF AN INSPECTOR**

**Dr. Maxwell's Report—Buildings Going Up—Manager McStockier and His Force Active.**

(Hawaii Herald.)  
"It is the finest soil I have ever seen in the Islands," said John Winter, the celebrated steam plow expert in speaking of Olaa sugar plantation. Mr. Winter is the representative of Fowler, the steam plow manufacturer, and his visit to Olaa at this time was for the purpose of investigating conditions and reporting to the company the feasibility of the steam plow on this land.

"I have gone pretty much over the whole tract since I came here ten days ago," continued Mr. Winter, "and I find the conditions entirely satisfactory for the use of the steam plows and on my return to Honolulu I will so report to the company. It will then be decided how many sets will be used—two or three, and the sizes. To ship them by water from England would mean at least six months before they would arrive here, but as Oahu and Kohala have recently ordered sets to come overland from New York I presume the Olaa company will follow suit."

"As to the soil in Olaa I can say that I have lived on these Islands for the past twenty-two years and I have been over nearly all the plantations; I have never seen such soil anywhere. I have read Dr. Maxwell's excellent report and differ from him only in that part referring to the lower lands—he was not strong enough in his recommendation. In my opinion you have only to plant the cane there and watch it grow. There's been a good deal of talk, too, about the temperature on the upper lands. A close examination shows it to average 63 degrees, which is plenty warm enough and the soil seems warm. In my opinion the lands are all right and big crops will be taken off."

Peter MacRae, the head overseer, is particularly well pleased with the outlook. He says: "We are pushing forward as rapidly as possible and will soon show results. Mr. McStockier closed contracts with three persons last week for clearing 4000 acres of the lower lands and putting them in shape for the plow. The contract price is \$15 per acre. We are about closing with a man for clearing a large tract of the higher lands at a low figure—yes! considerably less than \$100 per acre, and the man agrees to cut the wood into cordwood lengths and to pile all stones out of the way of the plow and if anything should afterward appear in the way of the plow to remove it on demand. The company would have a good return from the sale of the cordwood so that the actual cost of clearing would be small."

"We have moved from Peter Lee's at 11-mile to Mountain View so that we will be in the center of the tract and in a better position to direct. The area of the plantation is so great that it keeps us on the go most of the time and we have to keep hustling. When the lumber arrives the rest of the quarters will be built, as well as the residence for the manager, bookkeeper and principal employees. We have the force at hand and the work will be pushed to a finish."

Manager McStockier says he is well pleased with the outlook and though he has not had years of experience as a manager of sugar plantations, he has had sufficient business experience to figure out results and keep down the expense. Mr. McStockier is fortunate in the selection of his assistants. Mr. Clay knows all the ins and out connected with the starting of a plantation and Peter McRea is said to be the best cane man on the Islands. Mr. Soper, late head luna at Pepeekeo, is said to be the best man for the position that Pepeekeo has had in years. Both he and McRea are familiar with conditions existing on this end of the island and will be valuable assistants to the manager.

**Pardons.**

The Council of State yesterday recommended that C. A. Hering, manslaughter in second degree, Matsuda, murder in first degree, and James Lynch, importing opium, be granted pardons. The act will be carried out today. Hering had been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for the killing of Huntsman in 1893. Matsuda was in for life for killing another Japanese at Lahaina in 1892. Marshal Brown recommended Lynch's pardon.

**New Hawk.**

The First American Bank of Hawaii has filed application for a charter. The matter will come up before the Council this morning. The board of directors will be made up of the following: Col. George Macfarlane, Mark P. Robinson, Benj. F. Dillingham, Col. Brown and Bruce Cartwright.

**In Japan and China**

H. F. Wickman, the merchant, who recently, with Mrs. Wickman, returned from the Orient, thinks the trip worth doing once, but no more than once. The countries are interesting, but there is a monotonous sameness after first view. In Japan there is much that is beautiful in the landscape everywhere. The country has a perfect network of railways, with American locomotives

and English carriages. Travel is easy and cheap. All over Japan there is evidence of Government control and direction and the country is progressive—but it is "Japanese." In China there does not appear to be a "head" to anything. Affairs drift along in a haphazard way and the thousands upon thousands of idle people pass the time pretty well as they like. In Japan, on the contrary, effort is made to keep all employed and to forward public works and to produce sanitary conditions.

**Kapiolani's Estate.**

Prince David has made application to be appointed administrator of the estate of the late Queen Dowager Kapiolani, and desires that his brother be appointed co-administrator. The value of the estate is placed at \$15,000, divided into real estate, \$10,000, and \$5000 in cash. This represents what property remained after deeding nearly all of it to the two Princes, David and Cupid.

**HIS FLAG PLAN****P. C. Jones's Argument for Display of the Colors.****Would Have the Banner Shown Conspicuously Throughout the Islands—Teach Significance.**

After P. C. Jones had formally offered the resolutions adopted at the Fourth of July meeting, he said:

While the resolution here presented is of importance, and action is asked to be taken upon it here and now, there is another matter I would ask just a moment to speak upon, and which should demand our serious consideration and action in the near future. That is, to instruct and educate our Hawaiian fellow-citizens as to the nature and importance of the American Flag. They should be educated to love and revere it, and also understand what "Old Glory" means and stands for. In coming along the coast of this Island less than three weeks ago I saw no evidence whatever that this was American territory, and nothing after landing, save a small flag on the Government building, hardly visible to the naked eye, to show that this was a part of the United States.

In order to furnish this instruction, the American Flag should be raised all over these Islands and kept flying constantly. I would place a large flag on every prominent point from Makapuu to Barker's Point; one on each flagstaff of the Executive building, with an extra large one on the center staff, and a good-sized flag on every Government building in the land. I would plant an American Flag in every village and hamlet on every Island in a conspicuous place; I would have one flying on every schoolhouse, as is now done in every State and Territory on the Mainland. I would see that every schoolboy and girl, yes, every infant had an American flag to carry in their hands, and I would have them all, men, women and children, in the land, taught, as an eminent American divine has said, "That the American Flag is a symbol of liberty; that it is an emblem of sovereignty; that it is a pledge of protection; that it is a sign and guarantee of justice, order and peace."

What memories cluster around it of dauntless heroism and holy sacrifice and noble consecration. What hopes are gleaming from its stars and fluttering in its snowy folds—hopes of a day when wars shall be no more and all mankind shall be one brotherhood.

**A CANADIAN CITY'S RAILWAY.**

A municipal street railway is operated in Port Arthur, Ontario, under the direction of a commission, which is also in charge of the public lighting plant. George T. Marks, Mayor of the city, states that Port Arthur was being left behind the times for the reason that the Canadian Pacific Railway deserted it for Fort William, leaving it to either go backward or to work out its own salvation. So the road was built to Fort William with the understanding that the latter city could buy a half interest within a certain time, but if she does not do so within this period she must wait twenty years. The road and equipment cost \$120,000, which was raised on 5 per cent bonds. This was seven years ago. At first the line hardly paid expenses, but is now yielding about 2½ per cent, leaving the city an equal annual loss on account of the interest on bonds. The haul is 7.6 miles, and the business is almost wholly of a suburban nature. School children can buy ten tickets for 25 cents, and there are special workmen's tickets, available only between certain hours, which are sold at the rate of eight for 25 cents.

Wickert, at one time a member of the Mounted Patrol, is in Honolulu again after being four years absent. He has been on a plantation on Hawaii, but now desires to locate in the city.

**A NAVAL SCHOOL****Such is a Training Ship Now Visiting Here.**

Belongs to the Argentine Republic. Making Her way Around the World-Officers.

The Argentine training ship Presidente Sarmiento is in naval row from San Francisco on a trip around the world. She will remain here coaling for some days and sail hence to the Orient. From there she will go to India and by the time she returns to Buenos Ayres, from which port she sailed in the early part of this year, she will have been completely around the globe. The Presidente Sarmiento was built in Liverpool but a short time ago especially for use as a practice ship for the Argentine navy. She is of steel, full rigged, two funnels and something over 300 feet in length. She presents a most graceful appearance, being built on true clipper lines with extended bow. She carries twenty guns.

On board is a complete naval school, even to professors and tutors of all branches of the service, including marine typography, carrying a full printing outfit. She has forty cadets, 100 apprentices and about 250 seamen besides the following officers:

Captain, O. Betbeder; commander, E. Thorne; lieutenants, V. Olden, S. Mulvany, M. Beascochea, E. Morene, L. Gard, F. Trizor; chief engineer, E. Codwell; second assistant engineer, S. Moraly; third assistant engineer, F. Brady; fourth assistant engineer, H. Segui; surgeon, L. Plaza; paymaster, L. Scarsi.

Everyone on board is most courteous and yesterday the Sarmiento was decorated from stem to stern with bunting in honor of the Fourth. As the decorations were slowly hauled down last night the strains of "Star Spangled Banner" floated on the breeze from the band on board.

Domingo Faustino Sarmiento was President of the Argentine Republic from '68 to '74 and is to the United States what Lincoln is to the United States. He died in 1888 after a most honorable career.

During her stay here the Sarmiento will probably be open some day for inspection to the public.

**GOOD FIELD GAMES.**

Events and Winners in the Athletic Numbers.  
(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The field sports at the baseball grounds yesterday afternoon attracted numerous entries and provided considerable entertainment. The one great trouble was the big crowd that overran the field, making it absolutely impossible for those in the grand stand to see in many cases. The different events and winners were as follows:

One hundred-yard dash for boys under 14—J. Campbell first, Kauhaha second.

One hundred-yard dash for girls under 14—Bertha Lycett, L. Hopkins.

Sixty-yard dash for girls under 12—Mary Krouse, Sarah Coleman. For boys—Thomas Nahale, Robert Wilcox.

Fifty-yard dash for boys under 10—Malcolm Ross, Charles Hokana. For girls—Ella Murray, Lucy Wilcox.

One hundred-yard dash, free for all—There were fifteen starters. Al. Moore won, with En Chang second; time, 11 seconds.

Running high jump—Sproat first, Mahoe second. Height, 5 feet 6 inches.

One hundred and twenty-yard hurdle, free for all—Kalua first, En Chang second; time, 18 seconds.

Two hundred and twenty-yard dash, free for all—Al. Moore first, En Chang second; time, 24 seconds.

Fifty yards, wheelbarrow race—Robert Wilcox, R. Chilton.

Running bases—En Chang first, J. Lane second; time, 1:15 2-5.

Pois vault—L. Lemmon first, En Chang second; height, 9 feet 6 inches.

Judges—A. G. M. Robertson, W. H. Hooga.

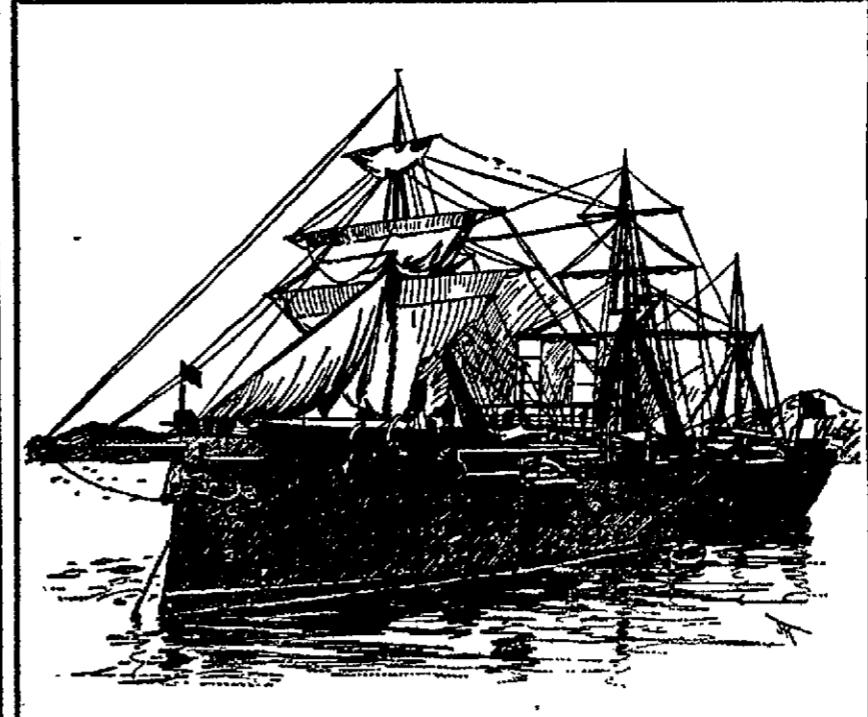
Timekeepers—Frank Kruger, Chris Willis.

Clerk of the course—Maj. McCarthy.

**ALLOWANCES.**

Travel Pay and Commutation for Discharged Soldiers.  
(Army and Navy Journal)

The Secretary of War has made a number of decisions in regard to the allowances of enlisted men. An enlisted man traveling on duty under orders on a United States transport will not be allowed commutation of rations for the time he is aboard. He will be quartered with the enlisted men and will mess with them. An enlisted man granted a furlough with permission to travel on a United States transport will be similarly quartered and messes. An enlisted man resident of the United States, serving in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii or the Philippines, desiring to return to the United States after being honorably discharged will be allowed the usual travel allowances for the land travel involved and free transportation and subsistence by the transport service. No travel allowances will be made to enlisted men in those islands who are honorably discharged to enable them to accept promotions. An enlisted man serving in any of the islands mentioned, who is discharged from the service in those islands by transfer to another branch of the service or on his own application or because of confinement by the civil authorities, or by punishment for an offense or misconduct, or on account of fraud-

**OUT OF THE DEEPS AT SANTIAGO.**

The Reina Mercedes is at the Portsmouth navy yard to be overhauled and repaired. This fine cruiser was the last of Admiral Cervera's fleet to be sunk. She was not in the engagement of July 3, remaining inside while the other warships attempted to run the blockade. On the night of July 4 the Mercedes was beached under El Morro. It is not known whether she was attempting to escape or whether the Spaniards themselves intended to sink her near the fortifications, thus blocking the entrance to the harbor. However, she went to the bottom under a storm of American shells. She was raised and towed to Newport News by the Merritt Wrecking Company.

**A NATIVE DIVER****Crime of a Hawaiian at Sacramento, California.**

Attempted Three Murders—Slays a Woman and then Himself—A Government Employee.

SACRAMENTO, June 17—Ben Kaluha, a Hawaiian diver and fisherman, at noon today shot and killed a woman of his race who passed as his wife. He then shot twice at her sister, Mrs. George Wimmer, one of the bullets causing a serious wound in her thigh. Seizing his two-year-old child, he dashed it with great force to the ground in the hope of ending its young life. Having thus distributed destruction about, he turned the revolver on himself and fired a shot that killed him almost instantly.

Kaluha had for a number of years been employed as a diver on the Government snagboat Seizer. The boat has had no occasion for his services of late, and so he has put in his time as a river fisherman, making his home at Vernon, Sutter county.

The woman with whom he lived came down from Vernon a few days ago to visit her sister, one of the victims of today's tragedy. Kaluha followed yesterday. He was not a drinking man, but it appears, was short of money, and a few minutes before the killing he was heard to ask his putative wife for a few dollars.

It is not believed that the murder had its origin in this incident, but rather in the fact that Kaluha suspected the woman of unfaithfulness.

Mrs. Wimmer and the child will recover. The tragedy occurred at midday in one of the most thickly settled portions of the city, and part of it was witnessed by two painters, who were perched high on some rigging on a neighboring building.

**FOR WOMEN ONLY.**

The hotel for women only, soon to be erected on Forty-second street, near Eighth avenue, in New York, will be run entirely by women, even to hall and elevator girls. Men will be permitted to put up the structure, and then he will be banished forever. No woman will be admitted who cannot show the best of references. There will be drawing rooms, reception rooms, cosy corners, a library and reading room together with all the comforts of a first-class hotel, from roof garden to kitchen. The barroom will be a model tea saloon, but stronger beverages will be on draught for those who desire them.

**STRATFORD STILL A MECCA.**

The annual meeting of the trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace was held the other day at Stratford-on-Avon. The committee reported that during the year more than 24,000 persons had paid for admission to Shakespeare's house, representing thirty-five different nationalities, and more than 10,000 had visited Ann Hathaway's cottage at Shottery.

**THE BEST TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.**

Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Co's. Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Iowa. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

**In Solid Mahogany**

We have just opened up the most elegant line of Parlor Furniture seen here. Everything in Solid Mahogany.

**Cabinets AND Whatnots.**

That are just the articles you have waited so long for to complete the artistic effect of your parlors.

**Chairs AND Tables.**

Dainty and elegant, yet withal, strong and serviceable.

This is no everyday selection and we anticipate a speedy clearance.

**A few nice CHILD'S SWINGS.****J. HOPP & CO.**

Leading Furniture Dealers

KING & BETHEL STS

**Leather, Horse and Mule Collars,****Castile Soap, Rubber Hose, Rat Traps****A Car-load of arland Stoves,**

FROM THE MICHIGAN STOVE CO.

**—A FEW MORE—****Secretary Disc Plows.****Pacific Hardware Co. LIMITED.**

Fort and Merchant Streets, King and Bethel Streets.

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY ..... JULY 7, 1899.

## PLANTING THE FLAG.

It would be a great advantage to the territory if Mr. P. C. Jones' fervent patriotism had taken a different form from that which he proposed on the Fourth.

The sight of our hills and valleys and plains adorned with American flags, and the flag floating from the tops of the school houses, and the plantation quarters, would, of course, be inspiring. But in the place of the Flag, it would be more patriotic to put an American with his family.

The Flag, in one sense, means nothing. Who holds it is the supreme question.

Cover the Continent of South America with American flags, and it means nothing. Cover China with American flags, and it means nothing.

Nothing, he said, reminded him of America especially.

The Sons of the American Revolution could aid tourist Americans while traveling over this Island, by establishing in the road, one mile apart,

statues of Americans, instead of flags, as reminders of the fact that this territory is American, and that familiar forms of our eminent men, at every mile post will confirm him in his wavering belief that he is on the soil of freedom.

These statues need not be of bronze or marble. The skilled workmen who prepare life-size figures of Indians and sailors in wood for cigar stores, can furnish them at reasonable prices, and if made with extended and flexible arms, will enable the disconsolate tourist, eager for the sight of one of his own countrymen, to stop and shake these inanimate, but suggestive arms and hands, and exclaim: "Thank God for the sight of an American citizen."

A line of these wooden effigies extending from Honolulu over the Pali road to Kahuku and Waihihi, with none but American images on guard,

should partially satisfy the patriotic cravings of those who wish to see "Americanism" firmly established here on granite foundations, but subject, of course, to business interests.

The Advertiser does not for a moment object to the immigration of Asiatics, if they are needed.

It is willing to concede that they are brought here by the community under a deep and patriotic sense of duty. But when it sees these Islands already largely peopled, at the urgent solicitation of

Americans, with multitudes of men who know nothing about the splendid traditions, and institutions and religion of America, it is inclined to think that the best use true American patriotism can be put to, is to make these Islands in deed, and not in name, American soil.

If we had on the Fourth, like the signers of the Declaration of Independence, solemnly "dedicated our lives and our fortunes" to making these Islands the home of Americans in the truest and best sense of the word, it would have been indeed a memorable day. At least let us call things by their real names.

## DESECUTING THE FLAG.

Mr. Charles Kingsbury Miller, one of the Sons of the American Revolution, recently delivered an address before the Illinois Sons of the American Revolution upon the subject of the "Desecration of the American Flag."

He presented a number of facts which showed how the Flag was degraded by political parties, and by merchants. "The flag is used as a floating signboard, bearing the names of candidates, and it is hung over the street, in the front of saloons, in the precincts of the slums, and from business men's clubs, while commercial piracy has seized the flag and made it a universal agent for advertising their nostrums and wares, until the leperized taint of private gain seems to have blighted the sentiment of patriotic reverence."

Mr. Miller then cites a number of cases in which there was a shocking desecration of the flag. Two opposing political clubs in Wisconsin "rotten-egg" the flag; in Indiana it was trampled into the mud by political partisans; in Missouri it was thrown into a bonfire; in Chicago it was laid on the floor in a political meeting and stained with tobacco juice. One manufacturer sends out a musical handkerchief, and he uttered these eloquent words in his advertisement: "Why not combine profit with patriotism. These goods are the most soul-stirring reminder of the nation's glory and her dead yet desired." And it appears, according to Mr. Miller, that "the flag is degraded for commercial gain in every State in the Union."

Congressman Henderson, of Iowa, who will be the next Speaker of the House, like our patriotic townsmen, Mr. P. C. Jones, believes in putting up the flag everywhere. He believes it educates, and the sight of it is at once a great moral lesson. So, when a bill was introduced in the flag, Mr. Henderson, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, opposed it, and said he hoped the American people would continue to wrap hams in the flag, not to teach patriotism, but to teach ham eaters to eat American hams."

For twenty years Mr. Miller and his associates, many of them Sons of the American Revolution, have urged Congress to pass a law making the desecration of the flag a criminal offense. Congress listens and sits down on them. Even that grand old patriot, Senator Hoar, refused to vote for such a measure.

If in "Freedom's home" the Flag is not protected, will it be protected here? Is it worth while to decorate the hilltops from Makapuu Point to Barber's Point with flags until we have a population which knows the meaning and worth of it?

A tourist on the Island of Oahu said he had ridden from the Nuuanu Cemetery over the Pali, through Koolau to Kahuku, and had met on the road one American, one German, some natives, many Portuguese, and scores of Asiatics. Nothing, he said, reminded him of America especially.

The Sons of the American Revolution could aid tourist Americans while traveling over this Island, by establishing in the road, one mile apart, statues of Americans, instead of flags, as reminders of the fact that this territory is American, and that familiar forms of our eminent men, at every mile post will confirm him in his wavering belief that he is on the soil of freedom. These statues need not be of bronze or marble. The skilled workmen who prepare life-size figures of Indians and sailors in wood for cigar stores, can furnish them at reasonable prices, and if made with extended and flexible arms, will enable the disconsolate tourist, eager for the sight of one of his own countrymen, to stop and shake these inanimate, but suggestive arms and hands, and exclaim: "Thank God for the sight of an American citizen."

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## PROPER RESPECT.

The people of Matanzas, Cuba, give the Americans an object lesson in patriotic manners. Whenever the military band plays "The Star-Spangled Banner" in the plaza of that town, the Cubans rise and the men remove their hats.

The Americans love the Flag and the national hymn, but do not express it in the delicate way that the Latins do. "I am a sovereign, sir, and take off my hat to no one," is the boast of the free-born patriot. Yes, good sir, you have the right to keep on your hat, and you have the right to stand on your head, but the simple ceremony of standing and lifting your hat, when the national thought expresses itself in one burst of music, civilities and refine you, and makes you a better citizen. Even our little monarchy, in its day, taught us pleasant ways of doing things.

Mr. Caspar Whitney is contributing to Harper's Weekly a series of articles on Hawaii. They are mainly descriptive and historical, and are well illustrated. Mr. Whitney is one of those who have the perception and the judicial welfare well developed, and he has analyzed our curiously mixed condition with skill. The scope of his work did not permit him to pass beyond the descriptive and historical. There appears in another column an extract from his story on the local political situation here.

## IMPRESSIVE BRIEFS.

The briefs of counsellors W. O. Smith and W. A. Kinney suggest that in the movement to disbar Attorney-General Cooper there is an event which may become a Hawaiian Dreyfus case so far as it involves high principles.

A tax collector, in an unholly attempt to add \$5 to the crowded vaults of the finance department, assaulted a Chinaman who had lawfully refused to add to the burdens of the treasury vaults. Counsellor Humphreys was retained by the Attorney-General's assistant to apply the torch of the majesty of the law to the depraved tax collector and roast him. Minister Damon at the same time, in the protection of his loyal subordinate, the tax collector, requested that the Attorney-General should protect this Government employee, which he did by sending subordinate to his aid. Counsellor Humphreys objected to the theory and practice of the Government which permitted the prosecuting and defending of a prisoner at the same time, that is, blowing it legally hot and cold at the same instant. He was peremptorily overruled by the Attorney-General, who made a threat to put him out of the case. The miserable minion of the finance department was then convicted of the assault. Thereupon Counsellor Humphreys moved for the disbarment of the Attorney-General for the violation of a great fundamental principle, or, in other words, for maliciously boring a hole in the ship of state, just below the water line with intent to sink her.

As the Court will give judgment in the case shortly, the Press need not discuss the merits of it.

The briefs show that counsel on both sides, in the proceedings to disbar, regard the matter as a very solemn affair, an overwhelmingly solemn affair. "Brother" Kinney generated a storm center of cyclonic wrath which he directed towards the Attorney-General. "Brother" Smith generated another storm center of indignation against "Brother" Kinney's travelling storm center. These storm centers, in the form of energetic briefs, have met and clashed, and so filled the air with dust and smoke that the poor laymen can't see the truth concealed in it.

"Brother" Smith believes that an unwarranted attack, for a trivial cause, has been made on a high officer of the Government. "Brother" Kinney believes that in providing for the prosecution and defense of a person charged with crime, the Attorney-General is trying to paddle the canoe of justice in opposite directions at the same moment, which is infamous. The briefs indicate the usual pathos manifested by counsel in protecting the interests of their clients. Perhaps "Brother" Kinney takes rather extreme views in trying to hold the Attorney-General up to the "scorn of mankind." The "scorn" is somewhat overworked, just as the orators of the Republican, Democratic and Populist parties overwork the "scorn" business when they denounce each other as enemies of their common country.

"Brother" Smith does not play the hose of "scorn" in the case so fiercely as "Brother" Kinney does, but he does not hesitate to denounce the movement to disbar the Attorney-General as a malicious affair something like an attempt to get the crew of the ship of state intoxicated and then let her drift upon a lee shore.

In the meantime the offending tax collector goes about his duties, caring little and knowing nothing about the clashing of the legal cyclones in the halls of justice, which his untimely conduct has created. The Supreme Court meteorologists will speedily find some way of drawing the fury out of these legal cyclonic movements, and the skies will again be clear.

## CUBA AND HAWAII.

Cuba holds in her hands the great prosperity of Hawaii. With her enormous resources in soil, it is admitted that she can easily supply the demand for sugar in the States. Therefore Hawaii must keep a close watch on every movement in the interests of Cuban sugars, or the development of Cuba's resources.

There is reliable information that the English capitalists have invested large sums of money in Cuba. The Americans who entered the Island, on the suspension of war, mistook the conditions prevailing there. They believed that all the Cubans were reduced to poverty, and they made attempts to trade on that poverty. They offered prices for land which were insufficient. Those who entered Cuba first endeavored to get options on land at low prices, and sell out to those who came in after the treaty of peace was signed. But the Cubans, who were not entirely bankrupt refused to part with their lands at utterly inadequate prices.

In the meantime the English capitalists, who seemed to have understood the political and economic situation better than the Americans generally, bought up many of the cigar and cigarette factories, many of the sugar plantations, and also several of the important railways. The English

men, therefore, are reaping the advantages of the American occupation of the Island. The rapid investment of British capital is due to the belief that Cuba will be annexed to the United States, or, if not annexed, there will be so little discrimination against her sugar and fruits that large profits can be made out of the cultivation of the soil. The Englishmen have bought in one place 27,000 acres of land and propose to erect factories for making sugar.

While the Englishmen have been forehanded in making investments in the Island, the Americans are not. The richness of the soil, and the freedom from frost attract the Northern immigrant. Florida has taught the immigrants the dangers of the frost, and the small returns from poor soil.

A large immigration from the Mainland to Cuba will create a strong sentiment in favor of reciprocity laws if there should be no annexation. But the reasons which will influence immigrants from the Mainland to favor annexation will also induce a large part of the Cuban population to favor it, provided they are not led astray by ignorant leaders and engage in immigration.

Every movement made in Cuba has, at present, a more or less direct relation to our own interests. With us it is not a political question, but an economic one.

## MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month ending June 30th, 1899, was 82, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....	20	From 20 to 40.....	7
From 1 to 5.....	3	From 40 to 60.....	10
From 5 to 10.....	1	From 60 to 80.....	7
From 10 to 20.....	7	From 80 to 100.....	1
From 20 to 30.....	18	Over 100.....	8
Total.....	82		
Unattended.....	33		

## COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

June 1898.....	51	June 1898.....	51
July 1898.....	57	June 1899.....	57
June 1899.....	67		

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

Asthma.....	1	Hemorrhage.....	1
Apoploly.....	2	Influenza.....	1
Bronchitis.....	4	Inanition.....	1
Burns.....	1	Measles.....	1
Beri-beri.....	3	Injuries to brain.....	1
Consumption.....	18	Meningitis.....	3
Cancer.....	8	Marasmus.....	3
Cold.....	1	Nephritis.....	2
Cholera infantum.....	1	Natural Causes.....	2
Debility.....	1	Pneumonia.....	1
Diabetes.....	1	Premature Birth.....	1
Erysipelas.....	1	Paralysis.....	2
Fever.....	1	Quinsy.....	1
"Malaria".....	3	Shock after operation.....	2
"Typhoid".....	1	Tetanus.....	1
Gastritis.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	1
Gastric Enteritis.....	1	Stomach Trouble.....	1
Glandular Disease.....	1	Tetany.....	1
Heart Disease.....	3	Whooping Cough.....	1
Hepatitis.....	1		
Non-Residents.....	11		
Deaths.....	11		
All Residents.....	22		
Non-Residents.....	19		
All Others.....	11		

C. B. REYNOLDS,  
Agent Board of Health.

N. B.—All unattended deaths investigated by the coroner.

## ALOHA TO A STEAMER.

## Big Gathering Witnesses Aboard's Departure.

One of the largest crowds that has ever witnessed the departure of one of the Vancouver line of steamers congregated at the Pacific Mail wharf yesterday afternoon. The Aorangi was the steamer that was leaving, and she had among her passengers a large number of Honolulu people. The sudden rush for this line was owing to the fact that the America Maru is overdue and has probably been quarantined. Many people who booked by her took passage on the Aorangi. Among the human freight was J. H. Wilson and his galaxy of Hawaiians for his show at the Omaha Exposition. There was a large number of potted plants which are to be forwarded to Omaha. The band was at the wharf and played in its best manner up to the steamer's departure.

## RACE RIOT.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 27.—Three negroes are dead and one is not expected to live until morning as a result of a riot between the white and negro miners at the Ore mines, near Cardiff, in Jefferson county.

The two races came to a clash in the late afternoon in Glasgow Hollow, where the negroes had congregated, armed with rifles. A white man passing along the road was held up and beaten. This news soon spread, and an armed body of white miners moved toward the Hollow. It is supposed they went around by a circuitous route in the mountains and came upon the negroes unexpectedly.

## BRITISH CRUISER ON A REEF.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 27.—The British third class cruiser *Plyades* is ashore on the northwest reef. An attempt was made to float her by a local boat, but it was unsuccessful.

**REPORT IS MADE**

**Correspondent Whitney Writes of Island Politics.**

**A HARPER'S WEEKLY LETTER**

Talked to People Here and Reproduced Their Comments—Conclusions—Situation.

(Caspar Whitney in Harper's Weekly.)

Hawaii has suffered at the pen of the subsidized correspondent and the half-informed editor of "prejudice as none other among enlightened people. We have read of the "hierarchical rule of the missionary element"; of the "base deception" of the few in power practised upon the many in tribulation; of the "restlessness" of the native under the changed political conditions; of our perfidy in annexing Hawaii without "consent of the governed"; of "native unanimity" for the restoration of Liliokalani.

Honolulu is an excellent field for the reporter who seeks sensation rather than fact. Having only weekly steamer communication with the world, people in that little mid-ocean city concern themselves rather more perhaps than those in any other English-speaking community on earth with one another's affairs. We all know the tender solicitude of the friend who discusses our affairs. That dear friend, whom the latch-string never escapes, with the apologetic introductory, "It's none of my business, and I never discuss other people, but they do say," etc.

When a Pacific cable puts Hawaii in daily touch with the world, its people will have more to think about and will become less gossipy.

I devoted many days while at Honolulu, and painstaking inquiry, to put myself in touch with the various local sentiments on the political situation. Never did I gain so little material for so much endeavor. Not that any one refused to talk. On the contrary, all were willing and (apparently) anxious to be delivered of the thoughts obviously burdensome. Never did men talk more and say less. I could extract positively nothing tangible upon which to base an argument or follow a line of investigation.

I should say, first of all, that among white men there is really no serious division of opinion political in all Hawaii. On all important matters touching the welfare of the Islands, the opinion of those, white and native, whose opinions really carry weight, are united. But human nature in Hawaii is the same as elsewhere, and therefore there is mild disagreement, that satisfies itself with gentle discussion at the club. In time, no doubt, Hawaii will have its Republican and Democratic parties, but at present the only party division at all discoverable is one based on pro and anti-missionary leanings. And this is so indefinite it can hardly be dignified with name, and so misleading as to require explanation to the non-Hawaiian reader.

The anti-missionary element may be described as whited who more recently immigrated to Hawaii, and are envious of the political and commercial pre-eminence of the early-settler descendants. The majority of this anti element comprises men of the smaller business interests—shopkeepers, clerks few of whom have strong prejudices on the subject. The minority anti, the agitators, who do the talking at home and supply the newspapers abroad, are political aspirants from the Mainland, and a few half-castes of vicious tendencies and absolute irresponsibility.

The anti element have a grievance, of course, but it concerns personal emoluments more than the prosperity of Hawaii. They seek place on the governmental salary list rather than part in the judicious guidance of the Government. They offer no tenable criticism of the Government; they do not pretend to deny that the ministry of the Republic administered the public affairs of Hawaii wisely, economically, ably. I could not extract a single criticism from the more intelligent members of the anti element with whom I talked, nor have I read one anywhere against the Ministers of the Republic and those continued in office under the annexation that could be viewed seriously or sustained.

Pressed for at least one definite objection to the appointment, as Governor, of Hawaii's "Grand Old Man," Sanford B. Dole, one of the more intelligent of the anti said:

"The President (Dole) does not entertain enough," and following it by adding, "and when he was made President of the Republic he did not treat his friends well."

"How so?" I queried.

"Well," replied my informant, "he kept a lot of Government department clerks in office who had for years served under the monarchy."

"Ah!" said I; "then you object to President Dole because he is not an advocate of the spoils system. You would have him turn out all the clerks, who were in no way responsible for the actions of the Monarchy, and who have been in Government service, some of them, for years—to make room for his particular political supporters." To which my anti-missionary friend demurred as being perhaps too harshly expressed.

And this "missionary element," of which we hear so much—what is it? Who comprise it?

One of the very wisest acts of Kamehameha II was to give lands to the missionaries who had arrived at Honolulu from New England in the first years of his reign. This resulted in the children of these missionaries, instead of being sent back to America, re-

maining on the Islands to be educated, growing up into Island business, and being filled with Hawaiian interest. They learned to look upon Hawaii as home and as identified with their future. That is where the great difference lies in interest and accomplishment between results here and elsewhere in foreign lands where missions have gone.

Thus the commercial development of Hawaii was begun by the sons of the first missionaries, and has been to very large extent carried on by their descendants. Other white settlers have married into these families, and so today those who are connected with these pioneers of Hawaiian civilization, either through direct descent or by marriage, collectively are called the missionary element, and represent at least three-fourths of Hawaii's industrial and commercial strength. With these have arrayed themselves the best of the immigrant whites.

And this element in its full strength has been literally the salvation of Hawaii. It has been the upbuilding and the cleansing of the Islands during times of extreme individual peril and uncertain governmental existence. It is the element which furnished the ministry whose first official act was to vote down their respective salaries a couple of thousand dollars each. And there is not an intelligent, honest anti-missionary man on the Islands who does not know this, and in his heart realizes how weak is the platform on which his especial clan stand.

In the last years of the monarchical rule, however, and during the Republic, there were generally serious points of issue, and all Hawaii was really separated into two great divisions. Not missionary and anti-missionaries, but royalists, who included all the supporters of the Monarchy, and anti-royalists, who included the best of all resident elements, native and anti-missionary as well, and who sought to purify the political atmosphere.

**SOLD THE COKE****Lone Mariner Parts With His Schooner.**

Capt. J. C. Cluney is the New Owner. Will Not Continue Journey Around the World.

Capt. Cluney, the well known veteran mariner, turtite and politician, has a command again, after being ashore many years. The citizen has purchased the widely advertised little schooner Coke, sailed from San Francisco to this port in twenty-six days by Capt. Freitsche, the lone mariner who once sailed a baby vessel across the Atlantic. The Coke was built at San Francisco by the man who brought her down. He had the backing of a patent medicine company and put together a good boat thirty-five feet long, nine foot beam and drawing two feet of water, with a steel centerboard. The Coke is fit for weather of any kind and has considerable speed. Capt. Cluney at first talked of continuing the round the world cruise that Freitsche abandoned here, but was dissuaded from this purpose by the Lime Kiln club of the Pilot House. The new owner may sell the boat or may put her in the Island trade. Capt. Cluney has a har-again. There is the very best of mater-ial in the Coke, though she is iron fastened. The timber is selected and the masts and canvas are of the finest quality money can buy. Freitsche expected to find here money and directions, but had not a scratch of the pen from the owners and concluded "to give up the contract and return to San Francisco, where he has a number of opportunities at all times. He says he may go to Chicago and fetch one of the lake schooners out to the Atlantic and around to Honolulu. Freitsche is a big, heavy, handsome, quiet and gen-temanly sailor who looks like he was grit and endurance through and through. He says it was a bit lone-some at times coming down from San Francisco, but that he rather enjoyed the trip. He says he would sooner do it over again in an open skiff than to take the Coke from New York to Liverpool. There is plenty of danger on the Atlantic for a lone mariner, whereas on the Pacific it is plain and easy sailing. The Norwegian was surprised that so little interest was taken here in himself and ship. He said that at San Francisco he was a paying attraction at a museum for several weeks. Freitsche was told that the people here knew too much about watermanship to be amazed over his performance. He had plenty of sleep on the voyage, getting between seven and eight hours out of every twenty-four. This was not all taken at one time regularly. When there was a steady breeze and the course was well fixed, Freitsche would shorten sail and take a snooze. He was asked to carry cats, dogs, monkeys, parrots, etc., but preferred to be without passengers of any kind. The lone mariner was left here penniless by his backers and was very much pleased to find ready sale for his boat, which he luckily had registered in his own name under the American flag.

Good-bye Miss Pope.

It was a far greater tribute than was paid one of the passengers on the Aorangi last evening than the Government band could have rendered by its usual farewell music. It was from the Kamehameha boys and girls who gathered at Pacific Mail wharf to bid Miss Anna Pope, one of the popular teachers, good-by. In touching music, whose pathos was sincere, the pupils sang until tears came to many eyes. There were cries of "Miss Pope, don't forget to come back to us," as the big liner slowly pulled away from the wharf at half-past six o'clock.

**LOOSE ON DECK****Drunken Boiler a Thing of Life or a Bark.****A THRILLING STORM IN DENI**

Experience of the Antiope—Struck by a Gale—Lost Some Rigging. Damage and Danger.

A donkey engine, an insatiate monster, a thing of evil. Filled with the devil and threatening to sink the brave souls who manned the bark Antiope in the terrible voyage from Iquique, which ended in this port a few days ago.

This is the story shuddering sailors tell, who in that bright blue morning of June 4 last saw approaching the little white cloud in latitude 11° north and longitude 115° west. In a twinkling sails were furled, but not too soon. Scarcely had the men time enough to grasp hold of the first object in reach when the fury of the gale was upon them. In a few hours devastation had been wrought in the Antiope's rigging. Her maintopmast came tumbling down, luckily going overboard, splitting the taffrail to splinters in its fall. Then came the horror of the donkey engine. Broken from its lashings it rolled from side to side in the mad weather. Captain Murray had never read Victor Hugo's description of the terrible gun that broke loose on board the man-o'-war, and the heroic conduct of the gunner through whose negligence it had occurred, and who was decorated and then shot by order of Napoleon when it was finally secured through the unfortunate gunner's own efforts. But just the same that rolling boiler, was secured and lashed tight to the deck in that terrible hurricane. Then followed calms for nearly a month. "When we got it, we got it," said the son of the captain, another Murray from Nova Scotia, where they raise heroes. "Our teak wood ladders are all gone, you see," continued the modest young mariner. "She was fitted up rather tidy above deck, but it looks pretty bare now, eh?" And it does.

The Antiope was loaded with a cargo of nitrate, which was damaged but slightly. Part of it is being discharged at Brewer's wharf now. The rest goes to Vancouver. The bark Antiope was formerly a clipper ship sailing from London to Sydney, and was the fastest of her class. She is now thirty-five years old, but is good for many years yet.

**WADE'S CASE.**

Has Been Indicted for Trial at San Francisco. (Call, June 25.)

The United States Grand Jury reported an indictment yesterday for murder against George Wade, now in jail in Honolulu charged with the murder of William Gillespie on board the steamer Australia on the high seas.

The City of Columbia, with the Hawaiian flag flying, will probably get away for China tomorrow.

Father Mathias, of the Catholic mission, has gone to Hilo and will visit parishes on the big island.

Gov. John F. Baker, who came to the capital for the Kapiolani obsequies, has returned to his Hawaii estates.

The semi-annual shooting tournament of the Hawaiian Rifle Association will be an event for August 12.

Deputy Marshal H. R. Hitchcock has been granted a license to practice law in the courts of the Hawaiian Islands.

Geo. Sea has resigned his position as deputy sheriff of Waianae district and is now a member of the bicycle patrol.

Miss Jarrett, teacher of the Chinese Boys' School, has resigned her position. She is to be married in the near future.

The Princess David and Cupid have been appointed administrators of the estate of the late Queen Dowager Kaiulani.

Arthur McColgan, who was stabbed during a quarrel at Palama a few days ago, is doing nicely at the Queen's hospital.

E. W. Jordan left by the Aorangi yesterday for a visit to his home in England. He will meet his wife in New York.

As the crime was committed on the high seas United States Attorney Coombs deemed it advisable to have Wade indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at this port and tried before Judge Morrow in the United States Circuit Court.

R. T. Lawless, chief officer of the Australia, and T. McCoombe, purser of the same vessel, were witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday. Mr. Coombs

will ask the State Department for extradition papers and the prisoner will be brought to this city by the United States Marshal at Honolulu.

**DREYFUS.**

BREST, June 27.—Dreyfus will arrive here Friday night, and will be imme- diately taken to Rennes for his court-martial. The president of the Western Railway has been notified to make necessary arrangements for a special train to convey the prisoner at that time. No explanation is given for the delay of the cruiser Star, which was expected to arrive several days ago. Every imaginable supposition and rumor are advanced. The Government officials refuse to give the slightest information. Newspaper correspondents from all parts of Europe, and a number from America, are here awaiting the arrival of the noted prisoner.

This afternoon a lighthouse tender put to sea at an unusual hour, and imme- diately there was an excited revi- talization of public interest, this vessel being supposed to meet the Star and convey Dreyfus to shore.

There was no demonstration today,

the city being quiet and orderly, as the noted prisoner is not expected now until Friday. The Government has

made elaborate public and secret ar- rangements for his safe conduct. The whole district between Brest and Rennes is under close surveillance of secret agents. While no great show- ing of military is made, a large number of troops is in readiness for any emer- gency.

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd.

**POOP ISLAND****Nervous Prostration**

Tested and tried for 35 years in all parts of the world.

Such is the testimony of Mrs. E. B. Chappell, of Stawell, Victoria, Australia. She says:

The Honolulu Investment Co. has bought the property of the Alakea Street House and Dr. Anderson's lot on the same street, for \$10,000.

The Supreme Court Law Library yes-

terday received ninety-five volumes of the North Carolina Law Reports, which is considered a very valuable accession.

The beautiful new hotel at Waialua

was illuminated for the first time a few nights ago. The electric lights worked well and the building presented a handsome appearance.

Rabbi M. S. Levy will lecture on

"The Modern Jew" at the Y. M. C. A.

half next Tuesday evening. He is an

entertaining talker and the lecture will

no doubt be interesting.

In the matter of Hana vs. Pioneer

Mill Co. defendants have filed a brief

on demurrer of plaintiff, stating that

the complaint does not state facts suf-

cient to constitute a cause of action.

There was no meeting of the Cab-

inet yesterday morning, owing to the

illness of President Dole. They will

meet today to act upon matters con-

nected with the First American Bank.

Gus Schuman has just received ex-

Aiden Besse a line of high grade sur-

reys, phaetons and buggies. They are

splendid specimens of coachbuilders'

art. Strong and yet light and smooth

running.

J. Franklin Moulton, the cousin of

Secretary Alger who was a passenger

to this port by the U. S. T. Sheridan,

left for Vancouver by the Aorangi. Mr.

Moulton is in the quartermaster's de-

partment.

The funeral of Watson, the soldier

who died last Tuesday, was held yes-

terday from St. Andrew's Cathedral.

There were a number of flowers and

floral pieces which were brought by

ladies of the city.

Shizawa, a wealthy and well known

Japanese of Walanee, was assaulted by

an unknown person near the O. R. &

L. Co. station a few nights ago. He

believes one of the Japanese clubs sent

a thug after him.

COLLEGE ROWING.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 26.—

The four-oared race over the two-mile

course today was won by Pennsylvania.

Time, 11 minutes and 12 seconds.

Cornell was second Time, 11

minutes 14 3-5 seconds

**A FEW YEARS AGO**

Cane Land and Crops as Viewed  
Here in 1882.

**FIGURES LOOK ODD NOW**

No Pumps in Those Days—No Up-  
land Cultivation—Calculating on  
the Best Possibilities.

Capt. E. O. White found a few days ago in a collection of old documents in an abandoned desk at Hall & Son's hardware establishment a pamphlet entitled "The Sugar Producing Capacity of the Hawaiian Islands." The imprint gave the name of a firm that was never in business in Honolulu. There was no name of author. There was no date. In fact, there was nothing to indicate the origin of the brochure or its use or place of publication. Professor W. D. Alexander was consulted, and at once identified the work. He told an Advertiser representative that the pamphlet had been published at Washington by Col. Z. S. Spalding, in 1882, for circulation in the lobby and amongst members of Congress at a time when the reciprocity treaty was in danger.

The pamphlet is a most careful and elaborate statement directly under the heading, and while the statements appear ridiculous at this time, they were no doubt honestly made by Col. Spalding and others interested in the publication. This table is given, "Showing the areas of sugar lands and production, present and possible, in the Hawaiian Islands":

Name of Island	Acres cane land.	Acres annual crop-ped.	Annual yield sugar in tons.
Hawaii	30,000	40,000	12,000
Maui	12,000	14,000	6,000
Oahu	8,000	9,000	3,500
Kauai	10,000	15,000	7,000
Total	55,000	74,000	25,500
			34,000
			57,000
			60,000
			84,000

This was in 1882. The production was 57,000 tons. The estimated possible output for any year for all time was 84,000 tons. There are two of the sixty estates of the Islands that will send to the refineries in this campaign very close to 57,000 tons, and one of the ones in mind is on Oahu and will produce nearly ten times the amount of sugar that was produced here in 1882. The possible 4000 tons for Oahu will cause Manager Renton of Ewa, Manager Ahrens of Oahu, Manager Weight of Kahuku, Manager Goodale of Waialua, and the manager of Waianae to smile audibly. All these estates are on Oahu.

In 1882 the output was 57,000 tons. The estimate of production for the campaign now in progress is 274,000 tons. This calculation was made at the meeting of the planters some months ago, but is quite close.

In the little book is a well-prepared and excellently engraved map of each island. "Cane land as developed and possible is shown in red color. Before the work of Col. Spalding and his co-authors and contributors is criticised, it must be remembered that there was in 1882 no thought of the possibilities that would open out in the introduction of such pumps as are in use with the irrigating plants of today. The pumps had not yet been designed. Artesian well exploitation was in its infancy, and the extent of the deep underground supply of water was uncertain. There was no thought of the cultivation of miles of uplands now in cane. Very little was known of fertilization. While the planters were improving their mill plants, there was little or no scientific farming as it is understood today.

The 1882 figures on cane land areas are fearfully out of joint. There are about half a dozen plantations of today with greater acreage than the whole of the land "cropped" so recently as 1882. There are three or more plantations of nearly the area of each of the "possible" estimates of 1882.

The report says of sugar lands on Oahu:

"This island contains but a very small amount of land upon which cane can be raised. Three plantations of very moderate size and two very small ones comprise the whole of it. In the center of the island is a very extensive tract where the soil seems good and sufficient, but it is under the lee of the eastern mountain range, and would have to be heavily irrigated, and there is no water except such as is already employed by existing cane fields. The total acreage at present cultivated is 2000 acres. The three existing large plantations may be capable of slight enlargement."

There are eight plantations on Oahu with probably one under 2000 acres.

Of Hawaii it is said in the book, "Irrigation is impossible. The entire possible area is under cultivation

including the enormously expensive expedient of building a railway, that might make it possible to have 10,000 to 12,000 acres in cane. The ravines and the lava flows restrict the possible fields."

Olaa, a new plantation on Hawaii, has several times the "possible acreage of 10,000 or 12,000 acres," and will, in a few years, have a crop of 60,000 tons of sugar.

Says the pamphlet in treating of Maui:

"The sugar lands of this island are nearly all on the windward side. With one exception they require irrigation. The water available for irrigation appears to be utilized at present to its full capacity. A single plantation at the eastern extremity of the island is perhaps capable of some expansion, and it has not hitherto been found necessary to irrigate. Beyond this any further extension of the sugar area, except by adding nooks and corners and forcing the capacity of the irrigating water, seems impracticable. The total acreage now cultivated for sugar is about 12,000 acres."

The H. C. Company, Maui, has about 40,000 acres of land, and Kihel about the same.

There was no pumping of water for irrigation on Kauai in 1882, and McBryde was not even a dream, for Col. Spalding then wrote:

"This is often called the Garden Island. There is probably a larger percentage of arable land upon it than upon the others, and much of this is already utilized. Irrigation is in all cases necessary, and there are several large streams only partially utilized. But owing to the fact that these streams are located in immense gorges of great abruptness, the practicability of diverting them upon the land seems doubtful. In any case the expense would be enormous, and even if it were successfully accomplished it is further doubtful whether the lands so irrigated would be extensive enough to insure under any circumstances a fair return upon so large an outlay. Such waters as are at present available are already employed to their full capacity, and the sugar lands are apparently incapable of further enlargement, except by incurring the excessive outlay first referred to."

DR. JOHN S. TRACY.

Hilo Physician Dies at the Queen's Hospital, Honolulu.  
(From Thursday's Daily.)

Dr. John S. Tracy, who has been practicing in Hilo for some time, died at the Queen's Hospital yesterday morning. Death was due to tuberculosis, with which the deceased had been afflicted for some time. Dr. Tracy was forty-one years of age at the time of his death. Two years ago he was given a license to practice in these Islands, and took up his residence in Hilo. About a year ago his health failed, and he took a trip to the coast. A short time ago he came from Hilo to Honolulu for treatment in the Queen's Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. F. R. Day. His wife has been with him continuously.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

A New Pressman.

Allen Dunn, who came to the Islands with the Janet Waldorf theatrical company, has decided to remain and become a Honoluluite.

Mr. Dunn, as assistant editor and artist, will be associated hereafter with Franklin Austin in the publication of Mr. Austin's new weekly paper. Mr. Dunn has had the benefit of training on English and American papers. He was one of the first newspaper artists to have a position at Denver, Colo., when the dailies of that place began to illustrate. Dunn was signing "A. D." to his work on the Rocky Mountain News when Bert Cassidy was using the signature "B. C." The famous Steele, now of the Denver Post, was the third member of the well-known trio. Mr. Dunn was forced to quit newspaper illustration on account of injury to his eyes, and went into the theatrical business, for which he always had a liking. He is a fine scene painter.

REV. "BOB" BURDETTE.

LOS ANGELES, June 20.—The Rev.

Robert J. Burdette has been called to the permanent pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Pasadena. Mr. Burdette has been supplying the pulpit of this church for some time, and the people find his ministry so well that, despite the fact that he is a Baptist in belief, they decided to ask him to minister to their spiritual wants permanently.

"I have used Chittenden's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. J. and all druggists and dealers.

C. L. Clement, the advertising man, has issued a pocket time-table giving movements of ocean steamers.

**FACE OF MR. WADE****A Picture of the Man Who Killed Gillespie.**

The Tragedy on Board the S. S. Australia—A Prisoner to be Tried for His Life.

This is an excellent likeness of George Wade, who a few weeks ago was the central figure in a tragedy aboard the S. S. Australia just as the local liner was leaving this port. Wade, the chief cook, wanted to kill Turner, the ice house man. Both are negroes. Turner escaped unhurt. A bullet from Wade's revolver struck Gillespie, a waiter, who died in the



GEORGE WADE.

Queen's hospital here from the effects of the wound. It appears that the trouble between Wade and Turner had been on account of Wade's belief that he might be superseded in his position by Turner. Wade was placed under arrest only after he had been wounded with a rifle handled by Officer Harry Evans. Wade had been drinking.

Wade is in Oahu prison. He has had a preliminary hearing and has been committed for trial in the Circuit Court on the charge of murder in the first degree. There has been some talk to the effect that it might be necessary to send the trial of Wade to the Pacific Coast, as the shooting happened on the ship in the offing. Wade has some friends here, being allied to one of the local secret societies. As before stated in the Advertiser, he was at one time engaged to a young and beautiful Hawaiian girl whose name is familiar to the public. She broke the engagement when Wade went out to Manila at the time the Australia was in service as a transport.

**ALARMED THE SHIP.**

One of the Men of the Sheridan Lost for Two Days.

There was some excitement on board the Sheridan when a few days out from San Francisco. One of the soldiers was missed. There was general call to quarters and a roll of clothing was found close to one of the boats on the lee rail. No sign of the soldier anywhere. It was finally decided that he had committed suicide and after some hours the transport officers settled down to this conviction. Papers were made out certifying to the death by falling overboard. Not until two days later did the soldier make his appearance. He crawled out of one of the life-boats hung above the deck and covered with canvas, where no one had searched. It was a joke on the officers. The finale was the incarceration of the funny man in the brig, where he whiled away the rest of the voyage.

**Instructor in Athletics.**

"Bert" Collins, of the Argentine Republic training ship, is the guest while the vessel is here of his old chum of the Olympic Club, C. A. Graham. The pair were friends and intimates in San Francisco for years. Mr. Graham is with the Honolulu Iron Works here, and Mr. Collins has a choice assignment on the Argentine vessel. Mr. Collins has signed for the cruise as athletic instructor to the officers, and gives lessons in boxing, etc., daily.

The San Francisco member of the

ship's company is strictly an amateur. He was recommended for the post by the best authorities of the club and so far is well pleased with the position. He finds the officers pleasant in the extreme, and is charmed with the prospects of the cruise. The ports of call include Eastern and European places, with the Paris Exposition as one of the many treats.

**Wedded in a Seminary.**

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Miss Josephine Haman and George Ellis Rock were married at Kawaiahae Seminary yesterday morning.

Miss Kate Watson performed the of-

tion weds maid of honor. A large number of guests were present at the ceremony. The bride has been a teacher at Kawalaiahae Seminary for several years. Mr. Rugg was up to recently connected with Kamehameha Schools. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. M. Kincaid, assisted by Rev. Silas Perry.

**Island Wireless Telegraphy.**

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 19.—The Government of Trinidad has decided to adopt the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy for communication with the dependency of Tobago. Tobago is an island in the Windward group of the British West Indies, thirty-two miles long by twelve wide, twenty-four miles northeast of Trinidad. It was ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763.

This gives further substance to the plan of F. J. Cross for the establishment of wireless telegraphic communication between the islands of this group.

**FUNERAL HELD.**

Services Over the Remains of the Late Edward Dowsett.  
(From Thursday's Daily.)

The funeral of the late Edward Dowsett took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, Palma, and was very largely attended by the friends of the family. The flowers were extremely beautiful and there were many floral devices. The Rev. Alex. Mackintosh conducted the services in an impressive manner. The choir of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral rendered the hymns "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "Just As I Am Without One Plea," the accompaniment being played on the piano by Wray Taylor. The pallbearers were: Col. G. W. Macfarlane, Wm. Auld, F. W. Wundenberg, C. W. Macfarlane, Bruce Cartwright, G. P. Wilder, Hay Wodehouse and G. S. Smithers. Ed. A. Williams had charge of the funeral and the remains were interred in the Nuuanu cemetery.

**TYPHOID AND MALARIA.**

In a discussion on typhoid fever occurring among soldiers of the late war with Spain, ten cases of typhoid fever complicated with malaria are mentioned in the New York Medical Journal. There was no doubt about the clinical diagnosis. The majority of the patients had no chills before the typhoid developed, nor until late in the disease, possibly during a relapse. The chill was followed by a marked temperature rise and sweating. The course of the fever was slow in all of these patients, lasting for more than four weeks. One case existed without chills. The practical conclusion is that doctors ought to examine the blood for malarial parasites in all cases of typhoid with prolonged and irregular fever, or with chills, or with frequent relapses. From sixteen to twenty grains of quinine given daily for a few days was found to be sufficient to break up the fever. Smaller doses were then administered to full convalescence.

**TO READ THE SHIP'S LOG.**

A Swedish inventor has patented an addition to the log, by which its readings may be directly shown in the chartroom or conning tower. The instrument is connected by means of an electric cable to a contact mechanism giving a suitable number of contacts per mile to the part of the instrument that points out the distances on a dial graduated in miles. The instrument points out the miles exactly according to the taffrail log, it registers the miles per hour, and gives, if desired, a signal on an electric bell when a certain distance has been traveled.

**AUTOMOBILE GUN CARRIAGE.**

The English intend experimenting with an automobile gun carriage for army use. A tricycle, driven by electricity, forms the carriage, and upon it is mounted a service pattern Maxim gun. The weight of the gun and carriage is only about 140 pounds, permitting quick movements and early readiness when in position. The Twenty-sixth Middlesex (cyclists' corps) will conduct the tests at the approaching volunteer maneuvers at Aldershot.

**TO LOCATE A SHIP.**

Professor Marconi has invented an instrument for ascertaining a ship's position in a fog, when it is within range of one of the telegraph stations. It consists of a receiver, which can be revolved, and which, when pointing toward the transmitting station, sets off an electric bell, thus establishing the bearings as accurately as a compass can. The instrument is to be tried on the Channel steamers.

**SHAMING DELINQUENTS.**

Russian photographers shame delinquent customers by hanging their pictures upside down in their glass cases. This method soon compels them to pay up.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, lichen piles. Doane's Ointment cures quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

**TWO BAD SPOTS****Arch Fiends Have Aroused Resentment.**

Explanation From Liquor Dealers Are in Order—Chance for the Lovers of Art.

The Kilohana Art League here, being the conservator of the aesthetic bent of the community, has a duty at hand, but is too mild-mannered and undemonstrative a body to seize the opportunity. There is some color and perspective and proportion cult here outside the Kilohana Art League, but it is unorganized, while observing, is gentle and kindly, but is not so reserved of expression as the League.

The unorganized or unauthorized is likely to fuse or amalgamate in some way and make a raid on those triumphal arches at, respectively, the corner of King and Nuuanu and on Port, just above Hotel. All that saves the arch built under the patronage of Jim Dodd and Charles McCarthy is a proper and due respect for the flags which conceal some of the hideousness. It is simply and solely regard for the property rights of others that preserves in its monstrous original state the arch at the corner of King and Nuuanu, the property, so the owners have been compelled to confess, of Lovejoy & Co. and Peacock & Co. The owners of both the mud-colored misfits are liquor dealers. They have been accused already of maintaining the freaks for the purpose of inducing trade. Nightmares less terrifying have driven men to drink. Dodd has very little to say in defense, McCarthy tries to laugh it off, but his laugh is sickly and forced. Rothwell, of Peacock & Co., frankly confessed that he did not know he was contracting for a representation of a mud bank twisted to order. The Lovejoy people plead not guilty. It is claimed that the man who is responsible for the arches left town between two days. He was wise.

It might be a good scheme to get the anti-German flag contingent interested in the general planning to get the arches out of the way. Dodd offers to pay his share of the freight. The artistic sense or sentiment of the community will not stand the arches many more days.

**SUCCESS OF MANUAL TRAINING.**

(Kansas City Star.) The second year's trial of manual labor teaching in the Garrison colored school of the city has abundantly justified the wisdom of the experiment. The boys have got on well with the woodwork, and the girls have profited by the winter's course in sewing. The pupils have not lost ground in the scholastic department, but furnish their full proportion of graduates who will enter the high schools. Books have not suffered from the use of chisel and plane, and needle and thimble.

**POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED**

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its innumerable values throughout the world indicate its inestimable value.

**UNSUNG TESTIMONIALS.**

THE DR. OF WENTWORTH'S Vener writer—"I have advised to my patients to take it, and have found very great relief. It is most comfortable, and gives a strong sense of well-being."

## IN LUZON LAND

C. S. Bradford Now a Realty Dealer of Manila.

## PASSENGERS OF THE SHERIDAN

Observations of a Newspaper Man.  
Great Industrial Possibilities—  
Rebels—Generals.

C. S. Bradford, at one time city editor of this paper and later proprietor of the Hilo Tribune, is in Honolulu en route to Manila, where his business interests now lie. Mr. Bradford is one of the goodly number of civilian passengers on the U. S. A. transport Sheridan, the whole list of which sees a royal funeral and a Fourth of July celebration in Honolulu. Before leaving these Islands Mr. Bradford negotiated a number of large land deals on Hawaii and at different times in the States had to do with the business. He has organized a company and has established offices in Manila. Mr. Bradford went, at the matter to master it thoroughly, employing American, Spanish and Tagalo lawyers and land specialists to give him courses in the title systems. These he now understands well and explains lucidly. He followed the American army as far out of Manila as it went and took observations on the country at close range. He had the opportunity to meet men from the other islands as well as from all the districts of Luzon and with careful study has gained much knowledge of the resources of the country. He is very enthusiastic over the future of a very large portion of the group and especially over the possibilities of money making in land dealing, cane growing and hemp culture. Mr. Bradford says that the most fertile land imaginable can now be secured at low figures and there is any amount of territory that will, as time goes on, be available for agricultural development on a large scale. General business is good, but in one or two lines is rather overdone. Mr. Bradford's company has taken over one of the daily papers of the place as side issue. They are reaching out for those desirable lands secured by the men who got in on the ground floor. The eminent specialists sent out by the United States report that there can be found coal and gold on every island of the group. There is great profit in hemp, indigo and many other things to which little or no attention is paid during the revolution.

"I never saw, neither do I expect to ever see so many dead men and so much blood as in the trenches and around some of the block houses. You remember reading of the company cook who deserted from one of the volunteer companies and became a lieutenant in the insurgent army. Well, it is an actual fact that there were twenty-seven dead bodies on top of his when they reached his corps. After every engagement the dead would lie in rows and piles in the Filipino trenches. The Americans impressed Chinese into service everywhere to bury the dead insurgents. The constant firing by our boys made you sick of the sound. The small arms were going all the time and are at it yet. Then whenever there is action near the water the ships open up with heavy guns of all sizes. The Filipinos had an advantage for a long time with their smokeless powder and often they fight from the bamboo jungles. Our boys rush into the bamboo jungles with a yell. Why the American volunteer soldier is the marvel of the century. When the negroes set the ball rolling it was 9 o'clock at night. Our fellows stood up to it all through the night without so much as a cup of coffee, fighting like demons down to the last round of ammunition and not getting time to eat or any rest till 4 the next afternoon. I helped impress rigs and ship and deliver ammunition and watched the fighting in the dark and rain till towards morning. Then I had a chance to go out to the Olympia with one of the officers and the sight from the deck of that peerless ship was grand. There was a blaze of fire from five miles of rifles and the field pieces were doing good work, while the ships were finding the insurgent lines. The fight was a warm one at close range till 7 o'clock in the morning. The Chinese laborers are always brave fellows. The rebels are improving in marksmanship and for three months have been picking off too much of a percentage of American officers.

"How long will it last? Till they send the number of men Gen. Lawton said would be needed—100,000—or more. Then there are two alternatives. One is to ship out all the Spanish priests instead of hobnobbing with them. The other is to catch and kill Aguilano. For the New York World I had an interview with Aguilano. It was by interpreter. Among other things he said the Filipinos had for centuries looked upon the Spanish priests as their direct oppressors and wanted priests of their own. The most offensive thing the Americans have done is to be familiar with the church people at Manila. I did not think much of the famous Aguilano. He looks insignificant. The feature of his surroundings is a great body guard. When I saw him at his capital he had in waiting all the time a special train to carry him away in case of danger. He now keeps in the background all the time. You ask a native what he means when he says he is fighting for independence or a republic and he will shrug his shoulders and mention the name of Aguilano. The little fellow has a great influence over the people. He tolerates no rival. He had a chief lieutenant named Luna and accomplished the as-

## A FLAG AFFAIR

Crowds Take Down the German Colors Twice.

Mr. Klemme's Decoration of His Hotel Caused Trouble—Charges—Reply—etc.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Capt. Carl Klemme decorated the front of his Orpheum hotel place for the Fourth with stars and stripes bunting and with the stripes article plain. At the stairway entrance was placed a portrait of Dewey, draped with the American colors and surmounted with the laurel wreath. It all looked very nice from the street. Then Mr. Klemme, being a German subject, and besides, as he says, having loaned his American flag to a business friend, raised the German flag on the staff above the hotel. This was for the Fourth.

Early in the forenoon, says Capt. Klemme, a Mr. West, a painter, appeared at the Orpheum hotel and informed the proprietor that the German flag had been placed above the Stars and Stripes and had to come down. Capt. Klemme's account is that he responded to the effect that he intended no disrespect to the flag of the Union, but believed he had a right to float the German colors. West insisted that the display was unsuitable. Klemme says there were thirty or forty men with West and that the invaders made dire threats. Mrs. Klemme became hysterical and at her suggestion her brother ran upstairs, proceeded to the roof, somehow on the way found an American flag and in a few minutes changed the showing at the peak to the Stars and Stripes above the German flag. The visiting crowd heard of this and departed satisfied.

Acquaintances of Klemme's and a number of American citizens attracted or having their attention arrested by the peculiar combination called on the hotel man and told him the double show was in bad taste, as objectionable to Americans as to Germans. Klemme thereupon called at the police station and explained to Marshal Brown. The officer told Klemme to fix one flag on the pole as he liked and should have police protection. Klemme went back, hauled down the pair of flags and sent the line up with the German flag. This was all right till 1 o'clock, when the police officers on guard, seeing no signs of disturbance, returned to the station.

A little before 1:30 a crowd of about 150 people, mostly soldiers of the U. S. transport Sheridan, made a rush into the Orpheum hotel. Klemme declares that West was the leader. The conversation was a limited matter. A number of the crowd proceeded to the roof at once. They hauled down the German flag and made away with it. In its place they tied to the lanyard some bunting torn from the front of the hotel and the bunting was still there at 3 o'clock this morning. In this crowd, there was a man of considerable age having a flag, a jag and two six-shooters.

He is a civilian off the Sheridan and later was arrested. He was quite loud in his comments about the display of other than the American flag on the Fourth. In finishing up its work the big crowd of men dropped their stepladder on Mrs. Klemme and she is prostrated by the hurt and nervousness. Klemme says he was afraid all the time that the man with the six-shooters would set the artillery in action and besides was afraid that if he resisted the crowd he would be torn to pieces. The patrol wagon appeared in response to a message telephoned by Klemme and four or five soldiers were arrested.

The features of the ball were many, including several entirely new to Honolulu, and making a whole far and away ahead of any event of the sort given here before. The committee did its work splendidly. The gallery was an innovation that was praised by all. The catering was by Thomas Cruse, and a large tent was used as a dining hall. The floor had been planed and sanded. The dressing and cloak rooms were better provided than ever. The orchestra was at its best.

The decorations were commented upon by all. George W. R. King was the author of them, and he certainly takes first prize in this field. It was all very pretty and very rich without being extravagant.

## "Ned" Off For Home.

"Ned" Dekum took passage yesterday for the coast by the sailing vessel Diamond Head. Portland, the family home, is the objective point of Mr. Dekum. The young man leaves many warm friends in Hawaii and all these will hope for his early return to the Islands. "Ned" is an all around good fellow. He will go a greater distance out of his way to do a favor for a man and brother than most men. He has been prominent in social affairs here and has been a general favorite in all

quarters. Mr. Dekum is a clever man at his business, knowing books and stationery thoroughly. Mr. Dekum was one of the active spirits in the entertainment of the soldiers passing through here last year and was in his element when the Washington and Oregon boys struck the Islands. The Dekum family is one of the oldest and most prominent in the northwest.

## Stocked With Drugs.

A hackdriver was arrested last evening and held "for investigation." When taken to the station and searched, one would have thought the police department was going into the drug business. Bottles of medicine, including a couple of deadly poisons, were scattered about, having been found in the various pockets of the hackdriver. The complaint was made by his wife, who feared that he intended to kill himself, and possibly three or four more.

## Rapid Transit Route.

The application of the Rapid Transit Co. for the route from Kalakaua to a point near John Ema's residence at Waikiki, as shown in the survey, was considered by the Cabinet yesterday morning and, excepting for slight recommendations made by Superintendent Howell, was approved. The proposed route along Aia Moana was handed in, but consideration was deferred.

Joseph Marsten has forwarded from Rome, Italy, to David Haugh of the Bureau of Agriculture, a quantity of seeds of a very fine evergreen which is used in the Government gardens at that place and which can be trimmed to any shape.

## PURE

## AND

## SWEET

and free from every blemish  
is the skin, scalp, and hair  
of infants, cleansed, purified,  
and beautified by

CUTICURA  
SOAP

The most effective  
skin purifying and  
beautifying soap in  
the world, as well as  
purest and sweetest  
for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, irritations of the scalp with dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple rashes and blemishes of infancy it is incomparable. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing, whose certificates of analysis accompany each tablet.

Bold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A. Send for our "Treatment of Baby's Skin," a book of 84 pages, fully illustrated, containing all that every intelligent mother should know about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free.

MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning, and seedy infantile rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. This treatment means comfort and rest for parent as well as grateful relief and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, sweet, safe, speedy, and economical.

MOTHERS!

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
LIFE. Established 1836.  
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £3,075,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
CAPITAL..... £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.  
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.  
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,  
General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL  
INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELMIA OF MADGEBURG INSUR-  
ANCE CO.;

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF  
CANADA;

COTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL  
UNION.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed  
agents of the above company are prepared  
to insure risks against fire on Stone and  
Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored  
therein on the most favorable terms. For  
particulars apply at the office of  
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co  
OF BERLIN

Fortuna General Insurance Co  
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have  
established a general agency here, and the  
undersigned, general agents, are authorized  
to take risks against the dangers of the  
seas at the most reasonable rates and on  
the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,  
River and Land Transport,  
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu  
and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned  
general agents are authorized to take  
risks against the dangers of the sea at the  
most reasonable rates and on the most favorable  
terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-  
serve, reichsmarks - - - - - 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance com-  
panies - - - - - 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks - - - - - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-  
serve, reichsmarks - - - - - 8,880,000  
Capital their reinsurance com-  
panies - - - - - 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks - - - - - 43,880,000

The undersigned, general agents of the  
above two companies, for the Hawaiian  
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,  
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-  
chinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills  
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or  
damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT SIX DECEMBER, 1897.  
\$12,555,960.

1-Authorized Capital-\$1,000,000 2 -

Subscribed - - - - - 2,750,000 3 -

Paid Up Capital - - - - - 2,755,619 4 -

Fire and Marine Funds - - - - - 10,127,870 5 -

Life and Annuity Funds - - - - - 13,553,929 6 -

Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,581,577 7 -

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches..... 1,581,611 1 -

Life and Annuity Funds..... 13,527,958 4 -

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life  
Departments are free from liability in respect  
of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke,

LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE  
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Ed. Fire Insurance Company  
OF HARTFORD.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a Month

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Wednesday, July 5.

Schr. La Nifia, L. G. Hansen, from Kauai; 1150 bags of rice from Eleale and Waimea.

Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, 19 days from San Francisco, with general mdse.

Schr. Luka, Kauai, 18 hrs. from Hanakapihi with sugar.

Am. schr. C. S. Holmes, Johnson, 20 days from Port Blakeley with lumber.

Thursday, July 6.

Br. S. S. Aorangi, Campbell Hepworth, from Sydney, June 20; Brisbane, June 23; Suva, June 28; 16 tons of gen-

eral mdse; 3 passengers.

Schr. Luka, from Hawaii; 1740 bags sugar.

U. S. A. T. Valencia, Lane, 8 days from San Francisco.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Wednesday, July 5.

Stmr. Kanai, Bruhn, Lahaina.

Stmr. Iwani, Gregory, Honokaa.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Nawili-

will.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, Hilo.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Maui.

Schr. Waihau, Moses, Hanalei.

Haw. bk. Diamond Head, D. H. Ward, San Francisco.

Am. bk. Colusa, G. H. Ewart, Kahului.

Thursday, July 6.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu

ports.

Gas. schr. Maloio, Sase, fishing cruise.

Schr. Mokihana, Molokai.

Schr. Wiahe, for Kauai.

U. S. transport Sheridan, Higgins Mania.

Schr. S. S. Aorangi, Campbell Hepworth, Victoria.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, Honokaa.

Schr. Waialeale, Green, Kapaa.

Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, Koloa.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHAR-

TERS.

J. D. Spreckels, Am. bg., 253 tons—pass and mdse, San Francisco to Ma-

hukona, J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

Ruth, Am. bkt., 447 tons—pass and

mdse, San Francisco to Kihel, H. I.

by Alexander & Baldwin.

C. D. Bryant, Am. bk., 823 tons—

pass and mdse, San Francisco to Ho-

nolulu, in Hawaiian Line, by Will-

iams, Dimond & Co.

Jennie Wand, Am. schr., 163 tons (at

Gray's Harbor)—lumber thence to Ki-

hei, H. I., by Charles Nelson.

Charmier, Am. ship, 1727 tons—Coal

from Departure Bay to Honolulu, by

Renton, Holmes & Co.

Mary E. Foster, Am. schr., 339 tons—

pass and mdse, San Francisco to Ho-

nolulu, by Williams, Dimond & Co.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, June

21, U. S. S. Philadelphia, White, 10

days from Honolulu; schr. Mary E.

Eoster, Thompson, 21 days from Ho-

nolulu; June 20, S. S. Australis Houd-

lette, 6 days, 14 hours from Honolulu;

June 19, schr. Thonagei, 35 days from

Honolulu; June 1, schr. Repeat, 23

days from Honolulu. Sailed, June 21

schr. John G. North, Austin, for Ho-

nolulu; cleared, schr. Transit, Peter-

son, for Honolulu; June 18, bark Cey-

lon, Weller, for Honolulu; June 18, bk.

Alden Besse, Potter, for Honolulu.

TACOMA—Arrived, June 18, Br. S.

S. Manueuse, from Honolulu.

HONGKONG—Arrived, June 17, S.

S. City of Peking, from Honolulu.

MANILA—Arrived, June 19, U. S. T.

Sherman, from Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, prior to

June 17, S. S. Gaelic, from Honolulu.

SEATTLE—Sailed, June 20, Br. S. S.

Port Albert, for Honolulu.

SYDNEY—Sailed, June 20, Br. S. S.

Aorangi, for Honolulu.

NEWCASTLE—Sailed, May 18,

bktm. Addenda, for Honolulu; ship

Reaper, for Kahului; June 18, bk.

Harvester, for Honolulu. Arrived,

June 17, ship Eclipse, from Algoa Bay

to load for San Francisco or Honolu-

lu; June 18, bk. Abby Palmer, from

Port Pirie, to load for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, June

24, stmr. Cleveland, 41 days from Ma-

nila, via Yokohama; 22 days 16 hours.

Sailed, June 22, schr. Transit for Ho-

nolulu.

PORT LUDLOW—Sailed, June 23,

bktm. Kilkitat for Honolulu.

GRAY'S HARBOR—Sailed, June 23,

schr. Jennie Wand for Kibet.

MELBOURNE—Arrived, prior to

June 23, Haw. ship Hawaiian Isles,

from Chelmsford.

BRISBANE—Sailed, June 23, stmr.

Aorangi for Honolulu.

HONGKONG—Sailed, June 22, stmr.

City of Peking for Honolulu.

## MEMORANDA.

Per stmr. Aorangi, from Sydney, July 6.—Left Sydney at 2:15 p. m. on the 20th June and cleared the Heads at 3 p. m. Fine weather was experienced to Brisbane, which port was reached at 5:30 a. m. on the 22nd. After embarking passengers and mails the Aorangi left again at 4 a. m. on the 23rd. Strong head winds, accompanied by high seas, prevailed to Suva, where the steamer arrived at 6:30 a. m. on the 28th June. Left Suva at 4 p. m. the same day and experienced fine weather with moderate breezes until the 3rd inst. when fresh N. E. trades were met with, accompanied by high head seas, the weather becoming overcast with frequent heavy squalls and rain until the 5th inst. and thence to port fine weather with moderate sea prevailed. The equator was crossed at 4 p. m. on Saturday the 1st inst. The company's S. S. Moewa was passed at 3:30 p. m. on the 23rd June.

The Australia, on Monday, will be the next regular liner from San Francisco unless the Nippon Maru by quick despatch at San Francisco should have been able to sail shortly after arrival. The Australia returns to San Francisco on the following Friday, the 14th inst. The Australia will bring a big mail and cargo from San Francisco.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per bk. Ceylon, July 6.—W. N. Winter, Sam Mottram.

From Sydney, per Br. S. S. Aorangi, July 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Waldvogel and child.

Departed.

For Hilo and Way Ports, per stmr. Kinau, July 5.—F. B. McStockier and family, J. F. Clay and wife, Miss Kelly, Nellie McLean, Miss Kelly, Clara Gurney, the Misses Neit, Miss Cooke, Miss C. Snow, Miss B. Walker, Mrs. Lantz, J. A. McCandless, R. C. Abercombe, Mrs. J. D. Dowsett and two children, Miss Jones, Mr. Rowe, D. Thrum, Rev. Yee Kee, Sam Nott, the Misses Gay, Mrs. D. Nauau, Mr. Bagley, Mr. Levers, G. W. Connor, Lina B. Porter, Mr. Rugg, Sam Rose, Miss Victor, Mrs. Watson and children, Miss Pearce, Miss M. Pearce, Miss Hale, Miss Deaha, Mrs. Sylvia, Mrs. Vandernallen, Mrs. John Lucas and children, L. Conradt, A. C. Wall, Mrs. May and party, Chester A. Doyle, C. Kaisler, W. A. Hardy, J. F. Woods, E. R. Hendry, Father Matthias, E. P. Dole, C. J. Herwig, H. Brougham, Jr., Mr. Krueger, Fritz D. Bolte, J. F. Baker, Mr. Mills, Mrs. Goldstein, Akona, Masters Akona, J. K. Nahale, George Vergus, Master Vannatta.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, July 5.—Miss M. A. Claudine, Miss M. H. Laughlin, Mrs. Kalama and daughter, C. H. Smith, Dan M. Crouse, Mrs. J. Shaw and children; Mrs. W. C. King and children, J. Plunkett, W. H. Babbitt, Mrs. J. H. Babbitt, Miss E. Perkins, Miss Sylvia, Miss C. Smith, Ethel Gay, Miss Lima, Mrs. E. Toomey, Mary Ferreira, Miss Awana, T. Catherton, H. Waterhouse, Jr., W. Dunn, Dora Mossman, Vivian Mossman, Nellie Forrest, Mary Ferreira, Miss Zeigler, Mrs. Hogg, J. A. Smith, W. Campbell, E. Campbell, Joseph Pa, M. Crae, Mr. Muir.

For Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, July 5.—G. N. Wilcox, S. H. Comstock, Mrs. W. H. Rice, H. M. Mott-Smith, Mrs. Holdsworth, Miss M. Seal, Sam Mahena, S. N. Hundley, Miss Sharp, Miss Holdsworth, Miss M. Schmidt, Mollie Sakuma, Emma Yoshloka, John Godall, G. D. Mahme and son, Miss Margaret Miller, Emma Kaipio, May Yoshloka, H. P. Perry, Rose Aloiau, Miss Paris, Miss Paine, Miss Jensen, Katie Christian, H. Christian.

For Honokaa, per stmr. Iwaiami, July 5.—Miss Soper, Miss E. Moanau, Miss A. Kamaka, C. M. Kamakawaiwaiola, R. W. Podmore, Mrs. R. Catton, J. H. Catton, Jessie Nahikatu, Lam Yin and wife.

For Lahaina, per stmr. Kauai, July 5.—C. Buchanan and daughter.

For San Francisco, per bk. Diamond Head, July 5.—Ed Dekum.

For Koloa, per stmr. Kilohana, July 5.—Mrs. Alice Brown.

For Kapaa, per stmr. Waialeale, July 5.—M. Hundley, Mrs. Weber and child, Sister Alberta, Miss Hadley, Miss Kokela, J. Kokela, Miss L. Kokela.

For Victoria, per stmr. Aorangi, July 6.—Mrs. W. J. Needham, Miss Neetham, Mrs. C. H. Atherton and two children, Miss A. Pope, R. F. Woodward, A. N. Campbell, Miss Anna Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brown, Maj. Bartlett and wife, A. Ryrie and wife, A. A. Montana, Mrs. A. G. Hitchcock, J. N. Wright and wife, H. W. Green, Mrs. Charles Adams, Miss Alice Smith, Miss Josephine Deyo, Augusta Bull, Mrs. Giddings, H. J. Craft, John Eliot, W. E. Jordan, W. L. Emory, N. B. Medbury, E. A. J. Ferguson, W. E. Royals, A. L. Colsten, H. T. Walley, H. W. West, Miss Timmons, J. J. Egan and wife, Miss A. C. Bailey, J. W. Smith, O. Isenberg, Alma Krusen, Mrs. McBwan, Andrew Brown and wife, Mrs. L. F. Prescott and child, F. J. Amweg, Mrs. W. E. Howell, Mrs. S. P. Klimmer, A. Blom and wife, G. F. Hatley, Mrs. A. R. Askew, and the following, comprising the Hawaiian village combination for Omaha: Ben Jones, James Shaw, wife and two children, John Edwards, wife and daughter, A. East, Maj. Tom Silva, Tom Hennedy, W. H. Sea, Mr. and Mrs. Kail, Mele Kauiana, Mahalani, Molie Kauiana, Sam Kamke and son, Mr. and Mrs. Kauli, Miss Kaleo, Keaha Inana, Mrs. Kellikuhuna, J. H. Wilson, Geo. Townsend.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Pond, Hilo, March 19.

A. R. T. S. Presidents Sarmiento, Betheder, San Francisco, July 4.

U. S. A. T. Valencia, Lane, San Fran-

cisco, July 6.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Am. stmr. City of Columbia, Walker,

Hilo, Dec. 11.

Am. ship Iroquois, Thompson, New

York, April 19.

Br. ship Kilmory, Milne, London, May 27.

Ger. ship Wega, Bonneman, London, May 31.

Am. ship George Curtis, Sproule, New

York, May 31.

Ger. bk. H. Hackfeld, Barber, Liver-

pool, June 2.

Am. brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, San

Francisco, June 10.